BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.
JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, invariably in advance,.....$2 50
When payment is not made in advance,.....3 00
No subscription received for less term than one year.
No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.
Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.
☞Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.
Registered Letters, containing money for this paper, at our risk.
All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE

VOL. 12.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 14, 1856.....NO. 28.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square,	1 insertion,	$1 00
Do. do.	2 insertions,	1 25
Do. do.	3 do	1 50
Do. do.	3 months without change	4 00
Do. do.	6 do.....do.....do	7 00
Do. do.	12 do.....do.....do	12 00
Do. do.	6 do....renewed weekly	14 00
Do. do.	12 do.....do.....do	25 00

☞Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.
Advertisements, upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion after the first.

☞No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

JAMES C. SMITH. JAS. C. SMITH & CO., MILES COSTIN.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, office second story, corner South Water and Market streets, Wilmington, N. C., where they are prepared to attend to all business in the Commission line.
All business entrusted to them will be punctually attended to. [Jan. 20, 1856.

B. F. & A. J. GRADY,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Oct. 19. WILMINGTON, N. C.

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
C. & D. DuPRE, Wholesale and Retail Druggists AND APOTHECARIES, Wilmington, N. C.
May 9th, 1853 38-tf
C. DuPRE. D. DuPRE, JR.

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant,
219-tf Wilmington, N. C.

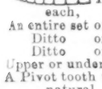
JAMES M. STEVENSON,
AGENT for the SALE OF ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.
PRINCESS STREET, UNDER ADAMS, BRO. & CO.,
WILMINGTON, N. C. fe4--56-tf

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia Press BRICK, FIRE BRICK.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice. [May 20—37-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

W. H. McKOY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, SOUTH WATER STREET, 6 doors below Market.
☞Particular attention paid to the sale of Naval Stores and other produce.
☞Liberal advances made on consignment.

N. F. BOURDEAUX,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS, Wilmington, N. C. The subscriber having been elected Inspector of Naval Stores and Provisions, in the Town of Wilmington, at the December Term of the County Court of New Hanover County, will give prompt attention to all business in that line entrusted to him.
Dec. 22, 1854—16-tf N. F. BOURDEAUX.

THOS. B. CARR, M. D. D. D. S.

PRACTICAL DENTIST for the last ten years, charges for
10 or less artificial teeth on fine gold plate, each, $ 7 00
An entire set of teeth on fine gold plate, 150 00
Ditto on gold, with artificial gums, 150 00
Ditto on Platina plate, with artificial gums, 150 00
Upper or under ditto, each, 75 00
A Pivot tooth that cannot be distinguished from the natural, 5 00
A fine gold filling, *warranted permanent*, 2 00
Do. and destroying the nerve, $3 to 5 00
Extracting a tooth, 50 cts. to 1 00
Best dentifrices and tooth brushes always on hand. Every operation *warranted* to give entire satisfaction. Teeth inserted immediately after the extraction of the fangs, and remoddeled after the gums have shrunken, without additional charge.
Office on Market-st., 2 doors below the Church.
Wilmington, N. C., April 24th, 1854 195-1m—34-tf

HENRY BURKHIMER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TOBACCO, SNUFF and SEGAR Store, "Sign of the Indian Chief," MARKET street, second door above Water, WILMINGTON, N. C.
N. B.—All orders filled with despatch.
Dec. 7, 1855.—1J-1y.

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.

BOLD ROBIN HOOD respectfully informs the citizens of Sampson county and public generally, he, having recently been partially burnt out, has rebuilt; and his establishment is now in full operation in all its various branches. He is prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county of Sampson; and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. He warrants all his work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as he does not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.
☞REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice. ☞Mill Ink and Gudgeons, made and warranted for ten years, for $10.
Clinton, May 11, 1855—$6-tf.

NOTICE.
ALL persons are forbid trespassing upon any of my lands in any way, and more particularly hunting with dogs and feeding stock of any kind. Five dollars will be paid for evidence to convict any trespassers.
Aug. 17th, 1855.—[50-1y* EDWARD PIGFORD.

FALL NOTICE.

WE are now receiving from the Manufactories our large and extensive assortment of *Fall and Winter styles of HATS and CAPS*, consisting of all qualities of Wool Hats for
PLANTATION AND JOBBING USE.
Soft Felt Hats of every variety, style and color; Soft Brush and Stiffened Hats, Moleskin, Beaver, and Cassimeres in great variety. Cloth, Plush, Silk and Cotton Glazed, Fur and Embroidered Caps, all qualities. Together with the handsomest and largest assortment of Silk, American and Scotch Gingham UMBRELLAS, assorted colors and sizes, ever opened in this State. We would also invite attention to our elegant and fashionable selection of WALKING CANES, of all kinds in use, Gold, Silver, Agate, Ivory, Oxidized and Loaded Heads—beautiful designs.
COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND PLANTERS
Are especially invited to examine our stock, as we are confident of suiting all who may favor us with a call.
SHEPARD & MYERS,
Wilmington, Sept. 26, 1855.—[4-1m Granite Row.

JANUARY 1st, 1855.
THE PATRONS OF THE HAT AND CAP EMPORIum are respectfully notified that all accounts made previous to this date are now due. The bills are ready and it is hoped will be promptly settled.
SHEPARD & MYERS,
Jan. 4.] Hat and Cap Emporium, No. 1 Granite Row.

TEACHER WANTED.
A GENTLEMAN who can come well recommended as being thoroughly qualified to teach the classic languages, and of undoubted moral character, will find a pleasant situation as a Teacher, in a private family, by applying to the subscriber at Richlands, Onslow county, N. C.
Dec. 14th.—[15- CHAS. DUFFY, M. D.

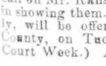
SOUND RESIDENCE.

THAT WELL KNOWN HOUSE, 12 MILES from Wilmington, immediately on the Plank Road, where the subscriber formerly resided, and occupied last year by Dr. Bockwith, is for rent until the first of January, 1857. For particulars, apply to LUKE S. MCCLAMY.
Jan. 18.—20-tf G. W. POLLOCK.

LAND FOR SALE! GREAT INDUCEMENTS!

THE subscriber, being desirous of changing his business, offers for sale all of his land on Masonborough Sound, containing TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE ACRES, one-half of which is productive. Said land is beautifully situated immediately on the Sound, three miles south of Wrightsville, and 7½ miles from Wilmington, and combines a great many natural advantages too tedious to mention. Any person in want of a Sound place, or summer residence, would do well to give the subscriber a call before the season is too far advanced. E PORTER, Jr.
P. S.—The terms of the above shall be easy.
Feb. 15th.—[24-tf.

LAND FOR SALE.
146 ACRES, 2½ miles from Warsaw, Duplin County, being a part of the homestead of the late Robert Middleton, dec'd., and now the property of Mrs. Sarah E. and Henry H. Whitfield, her husband, of Lexington, Burilson County, Texas. There is about 100 acres of woodland, on which there is from 3 to 4,000 Turpentine Boxes.
Any person wishing to view the premises, will please to call on Mr. Ransom M. Middleton, who will take pleasure in showing them. If not disposed of at private sale previously, will be offered at public sale at Kenansville, Duplin County, on Tuesday, the 25th of March, next, (Superior Court Week.) Address me at Wilmington, N. C.
O. L. FILLYAW, Agent.
Feb. 29th, 1856 26-4t

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, ON or about the 20th day of November, his negro man, properly known as "MAURICE HAYES," although he gives himself various other names, as Duncan Maurice Hays or "Joe Smith." Said negro is 25 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, a bright mulatto, his upper front teeth large and prominent, very thick in the neck. He is supposed to be lurking in New Hanover, Sampson or Duplin. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or his confinement in any jail so I can get him. H. BONHAM.
Whiteville, Columbus co., Feb. 15.—[24-tf.

FRESH ARRIVALS FROM NEW YORK.
25 BAGS prime Rio Coffee,
10 kegs Goshen Butter,
10 bbls. Soda Crackers,
5 " Sugar do.,
5 " Pilot Bread,
10 boxes Sugar and Soda Crackers,
25 bags Laguayra,
Low for cash, at
GEO. H. KELLEY & BRO'S,
March 7th. No. 11 North Water st.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

JUST RECEIVED.—10,000 lbs. White Lead, Pure, Extra and No. 1; 1,000 lbs. Black Lead, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Venetian Red, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Yellow Ochre, in Oil; 25 bbls. Blake's Fire Proof Paint; 40 bbls. Silver's Plastic Paint; 10 bbls. Linseed Oil; 5 bbls. Lamp Oil; 5 bbls. Common Oil; 5 bbls. Machinery Oil; 400 lbs. Chrome Green, Dry and in Oil; 200 lbs Chrome Yellow, Dry, and in Oil.
A full assortment of PAINTS always on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Nov. 1 Druggist and Chemist.

1,000 BOXES Window Glass, assorted sizes and brands, for sale at Manufacturer's prices, by WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

200 OZ. Sulph. Quinine; 10 bbls. Epsom Salts; 1 cask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask Sup. Carb. Snda; 50 lbs. Seidlitz Mixture; 10 lbs. Rochelle Salts; 50 lbs. Gum Opiuml; 50 lbs. Gum Guaiacum; 1 bbl. Gum Camphor; 500 Black Pepper; 300 Alspice; 50 lbs. Calomel; 50 lbs. Nutmegs; 25 lbs. Iodid Potass; 50 lbs. Mace; 10 lbs Sulph. Potass; 100 lbs. Rhubarb; 50 lbs. Ipecac.
For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 23.] Druggist and Chemist.

JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA:—
1 case Sulph. Quinine; 50 ozs. Calomel;
10 ozs. Sulph. and Acetate Morphene;
25 ozs. Cinchonia; 5 ozs. Salarine;
25 ozs. Blue Mass; 10 ozs. Chloroform;
19 bbls. Epsom Salts, and a choice collection of Chemicals from the Labratories of Poms & Weightman and Chas Ellis. For sale cheap at C. & D DuPRE'S,
June 10] Drug and Chemical Store, Market-st.

OILS! OILS!!—Just Received a fresh supply of Linseed, Train, Lard, Fish, Elephant, Whale and Sperm Oils. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

JUST RECEIVED FROM BALTIMORE & PHILADELPHIA. 25 bbls. Silver's Fire Proof Paint, all colors; 20 casks Spanish Brown; 10 do. Venetian Red; 5 do. Yellow Ochre. For sales by C. & D DuPRE,
June 10. Druggists & Chemists, Wilmington, N. C.

Schools.

PLEASANT HILL ACADEMY.
THE THIRD SESSION of this institution commenced on the 4th Feb'y, and will continue twenty weeks.
TERMS:

Primary Department	$5 00
Common English branches	6 00 to 8 00
French, Latin, and Drawing, each	4 00
Mono. and Polychrouratic, colored Crayons, Wax-fruit, Flowers, and Pellis Work, each	4 00

This School is situated in the upper part of Jones county, in a pleasant and healthy neighborhood, sixteen miles south from Kinston, and fourteen miles west from Trenton.
☞Board can be obtained in good families, near the Academy, at $5 and $6 per month—washing and lights included.
Students taken at any time, and charged only from time of entrance. Applications can be made at the Academy, or letters may be addressed to Miss MARY S. HENRY, Pink Hill, Lenoir county, N. C.
Feb'y 15th, 1856 24-3m

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE,
THIS INSTITUTION WILL RESUME ITS OPERations again on MONDAY, the 11th inst., after a short vacation. The charges will be the same as they have been for the last year—Board $10 per month, including washing, lights, &c.
L. C. Groves, A. M., who has served us so long and efficiently as Principal of the Institute, now also has charge of the Steward's Department, which renders it doubly sure that this department will be conducted to the entire satisfaction of all.
The Trustees have engaged for the next year the services of a celebrated musician, Mr. Stradelli, of the State of New York, to take charge of the Musical department, and also his lady, Mrs. Stradelli, to conduct the painting.
These engagements will give superior advantages to those who wish to pursue the ornamental branches.
The faculty of teachers associated with Mr. Groves in conducting the Literary department, are the same as last year, and are well known to be inferior to none.
H. A. BIZZELL,
Clinton, Jan. 18.—20-3m] Sec'y. of Board of Trustees.

THE WILMINGTON MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY
WILL RE-OPEN ON MONDAY, October 1st, at Society Hall. The Board of Instruction will be the same as last session.
For particulars, see school card which will be issued a few days before commencing, and which may be found with Mr. S. Jewett, or Mr. Whitaker. G. W. JEWETT.
Sept. 5th, 1855 310-1t---1-tf

EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY,
Greensboro', N. C.
THE NEXT SESSION of this Institution, which has now been in successful operation for fifteen years, will commence on WEDNESDAY, 1st August.
The course of study is designed to be thorough and systematic, embracing everything necessary to a solid and ornamental education.
It is very important that pupils be present at the opening of the session. A few days absence at the commencement of the year when the classes are formed, and new studies entered upon, may embarrass the pupils for weeks
Catalogues containing the course of study, expenses, &c., will be forwarded on application to
RICHARD STERLING, Principal.
June 15, 1855—41-1y Greensboro', N. C.

GOLDSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE.
THE third Session of this Institution commences on Wednesday, the 3rd of January, 1855, and ends on the 3rd of June, 1855.
Rev. JAS. H. BRENT, A. B., President.
Dr. MORGAN CLOSS, late of Chapel Hill, Prof. of Mathematics.
And a full corps of Teachers in every branch
Board, including Washing, Lights, Fuel, &c., per session, $50 00
Tuition in Primary Department, $10 00
Collegiate Department, $20 00
One hundred dollars will cover all expenses of the session in the Collegiate course and all ornamental branches.
Pupils in primary department charged the usual price for ornamental branches. One half payable in advance.
Three Lectures on scientific subjects will be delivered each month.
We are making every effort to render the School the first in advantages and cheapness, and pledge to reduce prices, and multiply the advantages in proportion to the increase of patronage. When our number of pupils reaches 200 we shall be able to reduce the prices nearly one half; every one aiding us, is also aiding in placing the means of a superior education within the reach of almost every girl in the State.
We return thanks for the unexampled support we have had and believe it will be continued. For further information apply to the President of the faculty, or myself.
WM. K. LANE,
President Stockholders.
Dec. 15, 1854. 15-tf

DISSOLUTION.
THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTing between T. W. & W. I. GORE, is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved, and the business to be settled by Thos. W. Gore. THOS. W. GORE,
W. I. GORE.
Little River, S. C., Feb. 12, 1856.—25-3m.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS TO SELL HIS House and Lot, in Richlands, Onslow County. The Lot contains three acres of land, laid off in a square, with a dwelling House containing six rooms, and four fireplaces; also, a Store House with three rooms, and two fireplaces, and other out-houses. The location is as healthy as any in this vicinity, and within three hundred yards of Richlands Academy. A good stand for a Merchant, an excellent place for a Doctor. School facilities not surpassed.
Terms accommodating. Possession given immediately.
Richlands, N. C. Feb. 20th, 1856. 25tf J. H. FOY.

NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FOREWARNED from trespassing, in any manner, on my lands in Columbus county, N. C., under the penalty of the law.
Sept. 20, 1855.—3-tf A. C. DICKENSON

WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS,
Wilmington, N. C.
W. G. MILLIGAN, Proprietor, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to make and put up to order—Marble Monuments of all sizes, Tombs, Head-Stones, Furniture Tops, Mantles, Hearths, &c., of the best quality of American or Italian Marble, not to be surpassed in style or workmanship, and as cheap as can be procured from any establishment in the country, North or South.
Iron Railing—50 different styles for inclosing family lots, from 75 cents to $10 per foot, furnished and put up to order.
N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied by the cash or satisfactory reference, will receive prompt attention; and all articles warranted to be as recommended, or no charge made.
Nov. 23d.—[12-tf.

GENTS' HEAD WEAR.
WE have opened at our Emporium a large and elegant stock of Gents' Winter soft dress business and traveling Hats—all the fashionable colors—with a splendid assortment of new styles of Caps. Come and make your selection, at the Hat and Cap Emporium.
Nov 30th SHEPARD & MYERS.

VARIETY AND EXCELLENCE.
THE largest assortment of Umbrellas is always to be found at the Emporium, and we sell them at lower prices than any other house in town.
SHEPARD & MYERS,
Nov. 30th. Hat & Cap Emporium.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.
THE subscribers having erected a STEAM SAW MILL in the county of Duplin, N. C., near Strickland's Depot, are prepared to fill bills of any kind or quality that can be got out of long leaf pine. They would respectfully solicit a share of patronage from the public generally.
TAYLOR, LINTON & CO.
Jan. 11th.—[19-1y.

General Notices.

A PROCLAMATION,
BY HIS EXCELLENCY, THOMAS BRAGG, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

WHEREAS, An Act was passed by the last General Assembly of this State, by a vote of three-fifths of all the members thereof, a duly certified copy of which is as follows:
AN ACT to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, A large number of the people are disfranchised by the freehold qualification now required of voters for members of the Senate. Therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, (three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring,) That the 2d clause of the 1st section of the 1st article of the amended Constitution, ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five, shall be amended to read as follows: Every free white man of the age of twenty-one years, being a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, and who has been an inhabitant of the State for twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate for the district in which he resides.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed to issue his proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purport of this act, and the amendment to the Constitution herein proposed, which proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the proclamation and the copy of this act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in ten newspapers of this State, at least six months before the election of members to the General Assembly.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly this 3d day of February, 1855.

SAM'L. P. HILL,
Speaker of the House of Commons.
WARREN WINSLOW,
Speaker of the Senate.
State of North Carolina,
Office of the Secretary of State.

I, William Hill, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original as ratified and on file in this office.
Given under my hand this 24th day of January, 1856.
W. HILL, *Secretary of State*.

Now, therefore, in conformity to the Constitution of the State and the requirements of the aforesaid act, I do issue this my Proclamation, making known to the people of North Carolina the provisions of said act and the amendment thereby proposed to be made to the Constitution of the State, and do cause the same to be published in ten newspapers of this State six months before the election of members of the next General Assembly.

In testimony whereof, I, Thomas Bragg, Governor of the State of North Carolina, have hereto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be hereto
[L. S.] affixed. Done at the City of Raleigh, this the 24th day of January, A. D., 1856, and in the 80th year of our Independence. THOS. BRAGG

By the Governor:
PULASKI COWPER,
Private Secretary.
Raleigh, Jan. 24, 1856. [feb. 1.—[22-6m

$100 REWARD.

I WILL give the above reward for the delivery to me, or the confinement in any jail in this State, of my negro girl ROSE. Said girl is about 18 years old, of black complexion, and about five feet high; she is probably in the neighborhood of South River or Cape Fear. D. W. CROMARTIE.
Clinton, N. C., Feb. 29.—[26-tf.

NEW GOODS.
WE HAVE OPENED and now offer for sale a large and well assorted stock of FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS, to which we respectfully invite the attention of *Buyers*, as we feel assured that we can offer greater BARGAINS in first class goods than can be had in any other Store in Wilmington. Our stock of DOMESTIC and HEAVY GOODS is very large, and were bought mostly since the recent decline in prices, and will be sold for CASH, or to punctual customers, at prices full 10 per cent. below their market value. Among which may be found—
Heavy Twilled NEGRO CLOTHS at 12½c ₩ yd., Georgia Kerseys and Plains, Sheep's Grey Satinetts, Super Scotch Tweeds, and all the different styles of NEGRO GOODS usually sold in this market: together with 7000 yards of Richmond and Mecklenburg NEGRO CLOTHS, manufactured expressly for us, and which we guarantee the best goods sold in Wilmington.
2000 Negro Blankets, at prices varying from 60c to $1.
100 pairs of Bath, Whitney, and Mackinaw Red Blankets.
Brown and Striped Cotton, Osnaburg's.
100 yards Red Flannel, at 25c per yard, worth 33c.
All Wool Red Flannels, at 20c.
Also, Super Welch, Bay State, Silk Warp, Ballard Vale, and Shaker White Flannels, very cheap.
Kentucky Jeans, 15c to 40c per yard.
100 pieces North Carolina Cassimeres at Factory prices.
BLEACHED COTTONS:
¾ and ⅞ Bleached Shirtings, at 6¼c.
Yard wide " " " 10@12½c.
8, 10, and 12-4 Bleached and Brown Shirtings.
BROAD-CLOTHS:
Black, Brown, Green, Olive, Amilie, Blue, and Claret Cloths of the most superior qualities, at very low prices.
Also, American, French, and English Cassimeres, and Superior Silk, Satin and Velvet Vestings, which we have manufactured in the very best style, at *short notice*.
100 pieces Irish Linens, assorted. Damask Table Diapers, Bleached and Brown Table Cloths, all sizes; Russia, Scotch, and Huckabuck Towellings; Apron and Furniture Checks, Bed Ticking, Marlboro' Plaids, &c.; in short, every article known in the House-keeping line.
In addition to the above, we have on exhibition the most superb stock of FINE AND FANCY DRESS GOODS, for the LADIES, ever opened in Wilmington, at such prices as will defy competition—in which may be found French Merinoes, at $1, worth $1 25; Mouslin deLaines, Cashmeres, Crape deLaines, Poplins, Alpaccas, Bombazines, Scotch Plaids, &c., together with Gros deRhine, Glace, Gros deAfrique, Moire Antique, Watered and Plaid Black Silks.
Also, 100 dresses, asorted Fancy Colored Silks.
Black and Colored Silk and Cloth Cloaks and Talmas—a few very elegant.
SHAWLS:
Extra Long and Square Bay State, Merino Broche and Blanket Shawls, Gentlemens' Travelling Shawls.
CALICOES, &c.:
500 pieces American and English Calicoes; 200 do. Mouslin deLaines, at 20 and 25 cents, a great bargain; Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Umbrellas, Gloves, Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, Gentlemens and Ladies Under Garments, Shirts, Cravats, Stocks, &c., besides a variety of articles too numerous to mention. In soliciting a call, we would say that, we still adhere to the one price system—that we warrant all the goods we sell—misrepresent nothing, and are always willing to show up our stock without urging customers to buy beyond their pleasure. To supply our large and rapid trade, we receive weekly additions to our stock, which enables us to offer the newest styles of goods nearly as soon as they appear in the Northern cities.
For the benefit of CASH buyers, we allow a discount of FIVE PER CENT. on all bills exceeding twenty dollars in amount.
We still occupy the same Store, three doors east of the Commercial Bank, one door from the corner.
Oct. 5th, 1855. HEDRICK & RYAN.

NOTICE.
THE undersigned wish to sell their TURPENTINE DISTILLERY and fixtures. Turpentine tools, Coopers' tools, &c.; two two-horse wagons and two pair mules, (one pair of which is young and very valuable.)
Said Distillery is situated at Reeves' Station, on the South Carolina Railroad, fifty-two miles from Charleston, in a splendid pine country, and as healthy as any place on the road below Branchville. The Still will work thirty-five barrels virgin Turpentine. There has been worked the present year, convenient to the Still, fifteen to eighteen crops of boxes, and with assurance of the still being kept up the ensuing year more pines will be boxed the coming winter.
Circumstances prevents us giving the business our individual attention the next year, consequently we desire to sell.
For particulars, terms, &c., please apply to either of the firm at said place, or by letter directed to the firm at Reevesville, S. C., or to Wilson, N. C.
ELLIS, DANIEL & CO.
Reeves' Station, S. C., Nov. 9.—[10-tf.

NOTICE.
THE co-partnership heretofore existing between WILLIAM H. COLEMAN & HENRY H. HINNANT is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved, and the business to be settled by WILLIAM H. COLEMAN.
HENRY H. HINNANT,
W. H. COLEMAN.
Cerro Gordo, Columbus, Co., N. C., Nov. 2d, 1854—51-tf.

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.
THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with no unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.
SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.
The best of reference can be given if required.
March 10 1854—37-tf JAMES McLARANAN.

FOR SALE.

THAT VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT, on Second street, the late residence of Robert Maxwell, Esq. Lot 66 x 165 feet; Two Story House, with all necessary outhouses. For Terms apply to
M. CRONLY, Broker & Auctioneer.
August 27, 1855.—[302-1t—52-tf

LAST CALL.
AS I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED MY BROTHER with me in business, I wish all that are indebted to me to call and settle, with cash or by note, as my business must be settled up soon, or the accounts of my hard customers will be placed in an officer's hands.
Feb. 1, 1856.—127-2t---23-tf] GEO. H. KELLEY.
Commercial and Herald Copy.

General Notices.

WILMINGTON BOOK-BINDERY.
(*One door below the Cape Fear Bank, up Stairs*)
LEATHER binding done in every variety of style. Particular attention paid to the binding of MONTHLY PUBLICATIONS. Also, to LAW AND MEDICAL BOOKS. Libraries re-bound to order; Paper and Fancy goods Boxes made and repaired.
March 6, 1855. PHILIP HEINSBERGER.

SWANSBORO' MALE AND FEMALE ACADEMY.
THE SPRING TERM of this Institution will open on MONDAY, March 10th, 1856. The building is a fine structure, affording ample accommodations for one hundred and fifty students. It is situated in the pleasant village of Swansboro', directly on the sea coast, which enjoys a constant sea breeze, and the rich delicacies of the water, which are conducive to health and comfort. The trustees have employed competent male and female teachers to conduct the school, in which will be taught all the English branches, the Natural Sciences, Latin, Greek and French. The trustees intend to make this institution equal to any in the State, and while the intellectual faculties of the students are being developed, a strict moral discipline will be rigidly enforced. The trustees will co-operate in this department with the Principals of the institution. Appropriate lectures will be delivered before the school each week.
TERMS PER SESSION OF TWENTY WEEKS:

Common English Branches	$10
Higher " " with Natural Sciences	15
Latin, Greek, and French	20
Music on Piano Forte and Melodeon, *each*	15

Tuition will be charged from the time of entrance to the end of the session, unless in cases of protracted sickness.—Board can be obtained in the place for eight to ten dollars per month
C. B. GLOVER,
Sec'y. for the Board of Trustees.
Swansboro', N. C., Feb. 29, 1856.—26—6t

FOR SALE,
Valuable Turpentine and Farming Lands in Bladen County.
THE subscriber offers for sale his LANDS in Bladen county, lying on the northwest branch of Cape Fear River, 33 miles from Wilmington. From this point said river is at all times navigable. There are two valuable farms adjoining each other. These lands will be sold either jointly, or in lots to suit purchasers. The two farms contain about 4000 acres, upon which is an inexaustible quantity of the best of naval. A portion of these lands are very superior low grounds, on the river. Taking them as a body, they are not to be surpassed by any lands on the Cape Fear River for the cultivation of corn, cotton, peas, wheat, potatoes and ground peas.
There is two good two-story dwellings, situated in a healthy location, with good water, on the land, together with negro and other out-houses, sufficient for hands and stock enough to cultivate the farms.
The Turpantine Lands are also very superior, and, with the boxes now under cultivation, there can be sixteen tasks cut.
There is also a large quantity of superior mill, or merchantable Timber, within easy reach of the river.
A liberal credit, say one, two, three, or four years, will be given, if desired, with interest from date of purchase.
Persons desiring to purchase, can gain any information desirable form T. C. Miller, Esq., in Wilmington, or by applying to the subscriber, on the premises, who will take pleasure in showing their location, &c.
WM. L. MOORE.
Westbrook's P. O., Bladen co., N. C.,
Feb. 29th, 1856.—[26-tf.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.
I HAVE this day associated my brother Oliver, with me in the General Grocery and Commission business. The firm will be GEO. H. KELLEY & BRO. We hope that our kind patrons and friends will continue their patronage which they have so liberally bestowed on the senior partner of the concern heretofore.
Our stock will consist of Sugars, Coffees, Molasses, Flour, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Bacon, Rice, Soap, Candles, Candies, Fish and Potatoes, Starch, Brooms, Tobacco, and everything in the grocery line, except liquors. We also further promise not to be undersold in the price of our articles or bettered as to quality. We shall still continue the cash system or 30 days to good and punctual customers.
GEO. H. KELLEY.
Feb.'2.—127-2t—23-tf.

THE LUXUMBURG GARDENS,
NEAR GREENSBORO', N. C.
THE UNDERSIGNED, PROPRIETOR OF THE LUXumburg Gardens, one mile west of Greensboro', is prepared to fill orders for all varieties of PEACH, APPLE, PLUM, PEAR, CHERRY, SHADE and ORNAMENTAL TREES, ROSES and GARDEN-HOUSE PLANTS.
APPLE and PEACH TREES delivered at 50 per 100, and other trees at Catalogue prices. Catalogues sent gratis to applicants. Orders left with Messrs. CUMMING & STYRON, in Wilmington, will be forwarded to the proprietor, and trees delivered. T. H. FENTRESS.
Nov. 16, 1855.—60-☞—11-12m.
Marion Star copy 3m.

TURPENTINE LANDS IN FLORIDA FOR SALE.
WILL BE SOLD, at a bargain, if applied for soon, 1200 acres, more or less, situated near the St. Mark's River, about 7 miles above Newport, where there is always a good demand for Turpentine. The place was opened last year, and about 50,000 boxes cut. There is on the place about 150 acres cleared and under fence. The land is well adapted to produce Long Cotton and fair Corn crops—the neighborhood one of the best Cattle and Hog ranges in the country.
There is on it a good DWELLING HOUSE, Corn Crib, Smoke House, Cooper's Shop, Well, Cistern, and six new and comfortable Negro Houses.
Also, a stock of HOGS and CATTLE.
For price and terms apply to
JAMES ORMOND,
Feb. 29,—26-5t* Newport, Florida.

NOTICE.
A Valuable Tract of Land for Sale.
THE subscriber offers his Sand Hill Lands for sale, lying between the Northeast and Black River, bordering two miles on the latter, and containing about 2000 acres. The above Lands contains four crops of Turpentine boxes, a large quantity of cypress timber, black-jack and light wood.—Also, two never failing springs of excellent water. The above Lands were formerly owned by Law & Savage. Any person wishing to purchase, will please call on Mr. S. J. Walker, Black River, sixteen miles from Wilmington, for information. G. F. WALKER.
Dec. 21st.—[16-tf.

FOR SALE,

A CONVENIENT TWO-STORY DWELLING HOUSE, and also two vacant lots adjoining the same, on Harnett street, in the Northern portion of the town of Wilmington. The House is nearly new and in good order, having been recently painted. It is now occupied by a good tenant, at a rent of $200 per annum. There is an insurance of $1,000 on the dwelling house, in the N. C. Mutual Insurance Company.
For further particulars, enquire of
Feb. 17.—24-tf] WM. H. LASPEYRE.

Purloining a River.

There is a little controversy springing up between New York and Pennsylvania in relation to the Chemung river. That river rises in Northern Pennsylvania, flows northward into the State of New York, and then turning southward flows back into our State, and empties into the North Branch of the Susquehanna river. Near Corning, N. Y., the New Yorkers have built a dam across the Chemung river in order to turn its waters into the Chemung canal. That canal extends to the Seneca lake and discharges its waters there. The outlet of the Seneca Lake is into Lake Ontario. So that the water thus taken out of the Chemung river, is never restored to it, so that when it returns into this State its volume is greatly reduced as a feeder of the Susquehanna river, and our public improvements are injured.

Now the Chemung is a public river, and its use belongs to both States for the distance it runs in each. But each must use it so as not to injure the rights of the other. Pennsylvania would have no right to prevent it from running into New York—and New York has no right to prevent it from coming back into this State. The public law on this subject is well settled. No one State or nation has a right to "run away with" a river that belongs in part to any other State or nation. That is clearly settled; and it is equally clear that our New York neighbors have violated the public law. Our State government has taken the matter in hand, and quite a difficulty may arise out of it.

If the New York dam is broken down, their canal may be useless. If kept up our North Branch may lack water and be useless. Which shall have the river? Pennsylvania has the best right. It rises in this State, and by its natural course returns to this State, where it is useful and is now in use. New York may use it in her territory, but cannot divert it into another channel so that we lose it. There is a legal remedy, however, and it will be applied.
[*Meadville

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1856.

NOTICE TO OUR PATRONS.—A. L. Price will attend Duplin and Wayne Superior Courts, when our subscribers in those counties will have an opportunity of settling their bills. Our list is still open for new subscribers. Weekly paper, $2 50; Daily, $6 per year, invariably in advance.

We shall have an agent at Onslow Superior Court, for the purpose of settling our accounts in that county.

Organization.

The opponents of the Democratic party, having everything to lose by quietude and cool reflection, have been *forced*, in order, if possible, to arrest the *progress* of dissolution in their ranks, to rush into a premature and untimely nomination. Relying upon excitement, they have everything to gain by it, and nothing by an opposite course. With the Democrats the case is different. They can afford to bide their time, and employ themselves in perfecting their organization, in view of the proper period for actual exertion. They can afford to see their opponents dissipate their strength, as did the Dutchman, in Irving's inimitable sketch, who took such a long run to jump over a ditch, that, when he came to it, he was forced to stop for breath, and leave the jump unjumped.—This will be the case with the opponents of Democracy. They will use themselves up. Let them take their full swing at doing so; but let the Democrats urge upon the attention of the citizens, and commend to their judgements, the principles and measures of the Democratic party. They can do this quietly and efficiently by means of a full and thorough organization, the circulation of papers and public documents, and familiar conversation.

It is somewhere related of John Wesley, the great Methodist divine, that he advocated the adaptation of secular harmony, and even sung tunes, to the purposes of religion, remarking that he saw no reason why the devil should appropriate all the good music. Something like this applies to the circumstances of Democracy at the present time. There can be no good reason why all the advantages of organization should belong exclusively to the opponents of the Democratic cause. It seems eminently meet and proper that Democrats, in every election precinct in the country, should organize themselves into Democratic Associations, doing so openly and above-board, with definite aims and objects, known by and proclaimed to the world.

The Democratic meeting in the county has recommended to the different precincts in this county the organization of Democratic Associations in each precinct; and, so far as our knowledge extends, this recommendation meets with the full approval of every Democrat in the county, and, we sincerely trust, will be promptly acted upon.

A resolution of the Wilmington Democratic Association makes it the duty of the Corresponding Secretary of that body, by circular or otherwsse, to urge upon the Democrats, in every election precinct in this Congressional District, the formation of Democratic Associations. We trust that the matter will commend itself to the attention of all our Democratic brethren, not only throughout this district, but the other districts of the State.

☞ The prospects of peace in Europe gain strength, at least, such appears to us to be the conclusion to be drawn from the advices by the Africa. It is painful to notice that these advices contain no information respecting the fate of the missing steamer Pacific.

The last *phase* of affairs is that the *entente cordiale* between England and France is strengthening instead of weakening, at least, such seems to be the inference from the givings out of some of the non-official Paris journals, copied without remark or contradiction into the columns of the official *Moniteur*, which paper copies from the *Seicle* an article insisting that the destruction of the dock-yards and arsenal at Nicolaief was necessarily comprised in the conditions accepted by Russia for the neutralization of the Black Sea. The semi-official *Patrie* protests that the *London Times* did the French Government great injustice the other day in representing that it leaned more to Austria than to England.

The appearance of things—the givings out of the press official and semi-official, seem to point to a perpetuation of the Anglo-French alliance, with a continuance of its arrogance and intermeddling disposition. There appears to be manifested by the allies a reliance in their own power to dictate the rest of the world, and to regulate the balance of power, on both continents. If things keep on as they have started, there must be seen in the distance, trouble for the United States. If the British and French claim to regulate the balance of power on this side the Atlantic, as they do on the other side, it cannot but produce a collision, which the United States cannot avoid or shrink from.

Had this Anglo-French alliance been in operation at the time when Texas was annexed to the United States, and when, by that annexation, and the subsequent cession of territory by Mexico, our boundaries were extended to almost double their former limits, it is quite possible that England might have been tempted to go beyond the protest with which she then felt forced to content herself.

In the last ten years the national debt of Austria has been doubled. No wonder that Austria is anxious to keep out of war, or any thing else that will press more heavily upon her already tottering finances.

PAINFUL RAIL ROAD ACCIDENT.—We learn that a painful accident occurred about eleven o'clock on last Monday forenoon, on the Seaboard and Roanoke Rail Road, by which four persons are known to have been killed; and it is feared that the number of those injured must be large.

The trestle-work this side of the Maherran River, about fourteen miles from Weldon, gave way, while the mail and passenger train from Portsmouth to Weldon was passing over it, by which the Engine, Tender and three Cars were precipitated to the ground, a distance it is said of about thirty feet.—Mr. Kilkelly, the Express Messenger; Mr. Daughtry, the Mail Agent, and two colored men were burned up, so the dispatch says, probably from being thrown under the Engine.

We have no further particulars, but evidently much other damage must have been done, and many other persons injured, some no doubt fatally. It is said that the Engineer and several of the passengers are badly hurt.

What is the matter with the New Hanover and Brunswick Agricultural Society? Surely our people in town and country will not let it fall through—they ought not to do so, and yet the thing looks a little that way. The meeting to have been held Tuesday afternoon in the Court House was not held although the notice had been given for weeks through the papers, and the Court adjourned expressly for the purpose of affording the Society an opportunity of holding their meeting in the Court House.

Stir the people up—don't give it up so. Other counties find the advantage of such associations—why not New Hanover and Brunswick?

☞ Yesterday was a wet, disagreeable day.

For the Journal.

Democratic Meeting.

☞ Pursuant to public notice, a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Democratic citizens of New Hanover County, was held at the Court House in Wilmington, on Tuesday evening, March 11th, 1856

The meeting was organized by calling George J. Moore, Esq., to the Chair, and appointing Dr. R. Tate and James M. Stevenson, Secretaries.

The Chairman explained the objects of the meeting to be the appointment of delegates to represent this County in the Democratic State Convention, to be held at Raleigh on the 16th day of April next, and also, the transaction of such other necessary business as the good of the Democratic party might seem to require.

On motion of Eli W. Hall, Esqr., amended by a further motion of George Houston, Esqr., the Chair was authorized to appoint a Committee consisting of one person from each captain's district in the County, to draft resolutions and prepare business for the action of the meeting. The Chair appointed the following gentlemen on said Committee:

Wilmington.—James Fulton, Dr. J. D. Bellamy.
Middle Sound.—Dr. A. F. Newkirk.
Long Creek.—James S. Moore.
Piney Woods.—John Eakins.
South Washington.—Ephraim Powers.
Holly Shelter.—John Shepherd.
Topsail Sound.—R. K. Bryan.
Lower Black River.—Owen Alderman.
Upper Black River.—James Kerr.
Rocky Point.—Thomas H. Tate.
Caintuck.—Charles Henry.
Masonboro'.—T. Pickett.

The Committee having retired for consultation, a loud call was made upon Eli W. Hall, Esq., who responded briefly, and concluded by calling upon Thomas H. Holmes, Esq., of Sampson county, who arose amid the cheers of the house and entertained the meeting with some sensible and appropriate remarks. Hon. W. S. Ashe was next called upon, and responded to the call in his usual manner—to the point.

The Committee on Business, through their Chairman, Mr. Fulton, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, A period has again arrived when it becomes the duty of all true Democrats to take efficient measures for securing the success of national, constitutional principles, and for promoting the harmony and organization of the only party based upon such principles. Be it, therefore,

Resolved, That we, a portion of the Democratic citizens of New Hanover county, in public meeting assembled, take this occasion to re-affirm our expressions of unshaken confidence in the principles and measures of the States' Rights Democracy, as promulgated by Thomas Jefferson and other sages of the revolution, and illustrated by Democratic statesmen and administrations and conventions from Jefferson to Jackson, and from Jackson to Pierce.

Resolved, That the full equality of the several States under the Constitution is the fundamental principle upon which our Union is founded, and by adherence to which it can alone be preserved, and that the same equality of all classes of the citizens of the country under the same constitution is equally essential to the preservation of our civil and religious liberties.

Resolved, That all attempts by the abolitionists, and others, to interfere with the vested rights of the citizens of any of the States to hold and enjoy their property at home, or to carry it into any of the territories of the United States, are unconstitutional, revolutionary, and tend to disunion.

Resolved, That the new organization of "Know-Nothings," being founded upon the proscription of citizens on account of their birth-place or their religious opinions, strikes a blow at the constitutional and legal equality of the citizens of the United States, and is subversive of civil and religious liberty.

Resolved, That we heartily, cordially and enthusiastically endorse the administration of that able and tried patriot and statesman President Franklin Pierce, and more especially respond to the noble views so powerfully enforced in his last glorious annual message.

Resolved, That while we acknowledge the abilities, the claims and the services of many other sound and acceptable men in the Democratic ranks, and will cheerfully support any good Democrat whom the Cincinnati Convention may nominate, we yet avow our preference for Franklin Pierce as our first choice for President.

Resolved, That Hon. James C. Dobbin, the present able and efficient Secretary of the Navy, is our first choice for Vice President.

Resolved, That we approve of the recommendation to hold a Democratic State Convention in the city of Raleigh, on the 16th day of April next, for the nomination of a Democratic candidate for Governor of North Carolina, and that the Chairman of this meeting be authorized to appoint 50 delegates to represent New Hanover county in said Convention.

Resolved, That the delegates from this county to the State Convention, be authorized and requested to confer with similar delegates from the other counties of this district, in order to the selection of two delegates to represent this district in the National Democratic Convention, to assemble at Cincinnati on the 2nd day of June next.

Resolved, That the present popular and worthy incumbent, Thomas Bragg, is our first choice for the office of Governor of North Carolina, but any good Democrat whom the Convention may select will receive our support.

Resolved, That we recommend to the Democratic citizens in the several election precincts in New Hanover County to organize themselves into Democratic Associations, for the promulgation of the principles of Democracy and the Constitution, and of efficient action in support and defence of such principles.

Resolved, That we respectfully recommend to the Democrats of New Hanover County, to hold a County Convention at Long Creek Bridge, on the last Thursday in May next, the 29th, to nominate candidates for the Senate and House of Commons of North Carolina, and to take such other action as the safety of the party may seem to require; and that each election precinct be requested to send three delegates to said Convention, which delegates shall be entitled to cast the same number of votes cast by such precinct for the Democratic candidate at the Congressional election in August last.

Resolved, That we renew our expressions of confidence in, and esteem for our able and faithful Representative in Congress, Hon. Warren Winslow.

In pursuance of the eighth resolution, the following gentlemen were appointed by the Chair, delegates to the State Convention:

Wilmington.—Hon. Wm. S. Ashe, George Houston, Dr. J. D. Bellamy, Jas. Fulton, John L. Holmes, Eli W. Hall, Wm. L. Jacobs, W. C. Styron, B. Flanner, W. C. Bettencourt.
Federal Point.—J. G. Pickett, T. Pickett.
Middle Sound.—John A. Sanders, Dr. A. F. Newkirk.
Masonboro'.—Richard Beasley, Timothy T. George.
Sandy Run.—R. K. Bryan, J. M. Foy, W. S. Sidbury.
Long Creek.—W. S. Larkins, James Garrason, S. H. Bell, A. M. Lamb, John Jones, J. E. Bunting.
Rocky Point.—David McIntyre, Thomas H. Tate, Wm. M. Walker.
Holly Shelter.—John Shepard, John P. Bannerman, David Williams.
South Washington.—Dempsey Harrell, Dr. Robert Tate, J. J. Ward, A Ephriam Powers.
Moore's Creek.—John F. Moore, James A. Murphy, James P. Moore, F. H. Bell, Owen Alderman.
Piney Woods.—Charles W. Murphy, M. C. Collins, Richard L. Bordeaux, John Eakins.
Upper Black River.—James Kerr, Owen Fennell, Dr. J. B. Seavey, J. M. Taylor, John A. Corbett.
Caintuck.—Charles Henry, Wm. S. Pridgen, James M. Lewis.

Loud calls were now made upon R. K. Bryan, Esq., who arose, and lightly passing over the career of Messrs. Fillmore and Donelson, related some stubborn facts, which must tell against these gentlemen in the coming canvass.

John L. Holmes, Esq., was next called upon, and made some eloquent and forcible remarks, but pleaded the lateness of the hour as an excuse for cutting them short of the wishes of his attentive audience.

On motion, resolved that the thanks of the meeting be tendered to the Chairman and Secretaries for the able and courteous manner in which they have discharged their respective duties.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be furnished to the editors of the Wilmington Journal, with a request that they be published.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

GEORGE J. MOORE, Chairman.

R. TATE,
JAMES M. STEVENSON, } Secretaries.

Inspectors' Returns.

We give below the amount of produce inspected at this place during the last year, as per returns made to the County Court, now in session. We would here remark that the very small quantity of cotton and rice returned by the Inspectors, is no evidence of the quantity sold. These articles, together with flour, pork and hay, will be returned by Inspectors appointed by the Commissioners of Town, to whom, we presume, the returns will be made. Several inspectors of naval stores and timber made no returns, hence it is impossible to arrive at the correct amount of business in these articles.

NAVAL STORES.

Inspectors Names.	*Turpentine.* bbls.	*Spirits Tur.* bbls.	*Tar.* bbls.
Alfred Alderman	49,360	11,478	18,274
J. I. Bryan	53,861	6,423	24,148
W. J. Price	20,714	10,696	6,093
Jesse Bowden	16,918	5,256	8,670
J. C. Bowden	14,774	23,810	4,130
Dugald McMillan	14,774	23,810	4,130
T. W. Player	8,785	719	1,746
N. F. Bordeaux	16,174	.....	5,263
J. O. Bowden	4,895	.....	2,157
J. J. Moore	1,682	.....	188
Total	201,337	82,192	74,805

In addition to the above, there was inspected 689 bales of cotton, 201 tierces of rice, and 200 bbls. of whisky and brandy.

	Timber. feet.	*Lumber.* feet.
T. F. Robeson	11,527,800	.....
James Alderman	6,100,245	.....
James S. Melvin	6,100,245	.....
L. H. Bowden	5,506,978	.....
Alex. Mathews	5,120,000	.....
A. E. Mott	3,500,000	.....
George McDuffie	3,784,724	250,760
T. D. Love	2,451,000	.....
W. DeBerniere	651,071	984,669
Total	45,742,063	1,234,429

ELECTION OF INSPECTORS.—The following Inspectors were elected on Tuesday last, by New Hanover Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions:

Naval Store Inspectors.—Alfred Alderman, John W. Harriss, John C. Bowden, Jesse Bowden, James L. Corbett, Nathan F. Bordeaux, James O. Bowden, James I. Bryan, Thomas W. Player, William J. Price, John W. Collins, John S. James.

Timber Inspectors.—James Alderman, James S. Melvin, George McDuffee, L. H. Bowden, Thomas F. Robeson, A. E. Mott, Neil Clark, Thomas L. Holden, William W. Robeson, William DeBernier, Abraham Sherwood, Anthony D. Bordeaux.

☞ The following assessment of Taxes, for the year 1855, were made by the Court on Tuesday:

TAX ON $100 VALUATION OF LAND.

For Jail and Bridge	cents. 10
County Purposes	" 10
Poor Tax	" 3
School Tax	" 8
State Tax	" 12
	— 43 cents.

BLACK POLL.

Jail and Bridge	" 50
County Purposes	" 70
School Tax	" 20
Poor Tax	" 12
Patrol Tax	" 8
State Tax	" 40
	— $2 00

Free black poll the same, $2 00. White poll the same, less 8 cents for patrol.

☞ Isn't it a little strange that our Know-Nothing neighbors should complain of the action of the County Court in the appointment of Inspectors, &c., inasmuch as every word of censure uttered with regard to the Democratic Magistrates applies with double force to the Know-Nothing authorities of town, who have set the example. In good truth, we question if anybody really expected the County Court to pursue a different course. To quote a very old and very plain proverb, "what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander." This, we presume, will be acknowledged to be the plain sense of the thing. In former times, to everybody's knowledge, the County Court elected Whigs as well as Democrats, but since the rule of exclusion has been made to operate *against* Democrats, it is but natural and fair that it should be made to operate *for* them. It would be a bad rule that wouldn't work both ways.

☞ The K. N. supporters of Messrs. Fillmore and Donelson had a ratification meeting last evening at the Court House. Mr. Thos. M. Gardner in the Chair, and Messrs. Lewis H. Pierce and C. C. Morse Secretaries. Speeches were made by Messrs J. A. Baker, R. H. Cowan, George Davis and John Grey Bynum. The Chair was authorized to appoint forty delegates to the Greensboro' Convention.

Democratic Meeting in Onslow.

In accordance with previous notice a meeting of the Democratic party of Onslow county, was held in the Court house at Jacksonville, on the 3d inst., when John A. Avirett, Esq., was called to the chair, and Eli W. Sanders, Esq., appointed Secretary.

The Chairman calling the meeting to order, announced its object to be the apppointment of delegates to State Democratic Convention, and urged upon the Democracy of old Onslow the paramount necessity of united action in the impending campaigns.

Upon motion, the Chair announced the following committe of five upon resolutions, viz: Harvey Cox, E. W. Fonville, D. E. Sanders, O. B. Sanders and James B. Averitt.

In the absence of the committee, Eli W. Hall, Esq., of New Hanover, and W. J. Houston, Esq., of Duplin, addressed the meeting in a very spirited and appropriate manner.

The committee upon resolutions appearing, submitted the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, viz:

WHEREAS, The duty of selecting some suitable person to fill the Gubernatorial Chair of this State, will soon devolve upon the Democratic party, and reposing the most perfect confidence in its time-honored principles, and hoping for the perpetuity of our country and her glorious institutions only through their developement, therefore be it

1. *Resolved*, That the holding a State Convention at Raleigh, on the 16th April, meets our most hearty approbation.

2. *Resolved*, That the Chairman of this Convention be authorized to appoint forty delegates to said Convention.

3. *Resolved*, That Hon. Thos. Bragg, by his eminently patriotic and efficient course, has endeared himself to the Democracy of this County, and is the first choice of this Convention, for re-election.

4. *Resolved*, That the tenets of the Democratic Party, as laid down in the last Baltimore and State Conventions are still and ever will be endorsed by the Democracy of Onslow.

5. *Resolved*, That President Pierce, in his last annual Message, advanced purely Democratic doctrine, and that we believe it to be the only means, through which the ends aimed at by the founders of this country, can possibly be obtained

6. *Resolved*, That the Democratic party has a dangerous, because secret, enemy in the Know-Nothing order, and that we ignore all political oath-bound societies as inimical to Republican institutions.

7. *Resolved*, That in the Hon. Thos. Ruffin, our worthy representative, we recognize an able exponent of our views upon all national affairs.

The Chair, under the 2d resolution, appointed the following delegates to the State Convention, viz:

Messrs. Jos. Ennett, Burgess Williams, Jesse Hardison, W. H. Batson, M. L. F. Redd, Ivey A. Rhodes, Henry Sanderlin, Ezekiel Philips, W. D. Humphrey, Stephen Dixon, Ivey Shepard, James Langley, Dr. C. B. Whitehead, D. H. Rhodes, Dr. Chas. Duffy, James B. Avirett, Col. Lotte W. Humphrey, Abner Ervin, Uzza Mills, Harvey Cox, B. M. Barry, D. E. Sanderlin, Robt. White, Wm. E. Burns, Jasper Etheridge, David Simmons, B. R. Henderson, E. W. Fonville, John Pearson, Andrew Hurst, Wm. Prevost, R. S. McClane, Seth Huggins, Chris. Stevens, Thos. Holland, W. J. Gibson, Job Smith, Lemuel Henderson, and ——— Henderson.

On motion of O. B. Sanders, Esq., the Secretary was requested to forward copies of the foregoing resolutions to the Editors of the Wilmington Journal and Raleigh Standard for publication.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

JNO. A. AVERITT, Chairman.

ELI W. SANDERS, Secretary.

☞ We are requested to state that a meeting of the Democratic party will be held at the Court House, in Elizabethtown, on Monday of Superior Court, to appoint delegates to the State Convention, and for other purposes. All true democrats are requested to attend.

NEW POST OFFICES.—The following new Post Offices have been established in North Carolina:—Baker's Creek, Bladen county; J. W. Lesesne, P. M. Lebanon, Forsythe county; Daniel Rieck, P. M. Niohih, Macon county; A. W. Coleman, P. M.

Brother Crafford's Farewell Sermon.

REPORTED BY BILL RASEL.

During my sojourn in Mississippi, (shortly after I heard the great sermon which was played on a harp of a thousand strings,) I had occasion to visit a friend in the neighborhood of Port Gibson. The next day being Sabbath, I accompanied him to Zion Chapel. A new minister had been called to that neighborhood, and this was to be his salutatory sermon.

Zion Chapel was some hundred yards from the main road, and surrounded by forest trees. Having arrived rather too early for the service, myself and friend sauntered about the woods, rather actively employed in brushing away the cloud of mosquitoes that surrounded us. At length a strange specimen of the genus homo made his appearance on horseback; it was brother Crafford.

His dress was decidedly peculiar. On his head he wore an old-fashioned bell-crown beaver, several sizes too large. To remedy this defect a cotton bandana handkerchief was stuffed between the hat and forehead. His coat was of the most ancient pattern; blue with brass buttons, short waist and long swallow tail. The collar came within an inch of hiding the back part of his head. His vest was extremely long, and his pants ditto short. The latter were held down by a leather strap passed under a huge pair of brogans of an untanned leather color. Altogether, his presence strongly suggested Dan Marble in his Yankee character of Jonathan Homespun. But to the sermon—or, at least, a portion of it—for it was utterly impossible to report the whole.

The congregation was large, as it had been "notated" abroad that a new servant of the Lord was about to make his debut at Zion.

Brother Crafford slunk into the pulpit with more than ordinary humility, and after devoting a few moments to silent prayer, he rose.

Gingerly pushing up the sleeves of his store coat, whereby he displayed a pair of large, long, bony hands of a beef-red color, he grasped the handle of an earthen pitcher, and poured into a tin cup a draught of water, which he drank with inimitable gusto.

His appearance in the pulpit was a study for an artist. His face was long and lank, eyes pale grey, nose aquiline, complexion sandy, hair greyish sandy, head bald on the top, with the exception of a small patch on the organ of reverence, as if to shade it,) and altogether the picture of Greely whilst inditing a Freesoil Abolition document for the benefit of his southern subscribers.

He began apologetically, as follows:

"You don't see me to-day in the dress I allers wear; I come among you as a stranger, and I am now tricked out in my store clothes. I am not a proud man, but I thought it would be more becoming before strangers."

After this he raised a hymn, in which the congregation joined. He then began his sermon:

"My dear brethren and sisters, first and foremost I'm gwine to tell you about the affecting partin' I had with my congregation at Bethel Chapel. After I had got through with my farewell sermon, as I came down outer the pulpit, the old gray-headed brethren and sisters who had listened to my voice for twenty years, crowded around me, and with sobbing voices, and tearful eyes, said—Farewell, brother Crafford!

"As I walked down the ailse, the young ladies, trucked out in their finery and brass jewelry, gewgaws, jimcracks, paint, and flounces, looked with their bright eyes, and pronounced with their rosy lips—Farewell, brother Crafford!

"The young men in their tight patent leather boots, high collars, and flashy waistcoats—smelling of pomatum and cigar smoke—with their shanghai coats, and striped zebra pants—they, too, said—Farewell, brother Crafford!

"The little children—lambs in the field—lifted up their tiny hands and small voices, and with one accord, said—Farewell, brother Crafford!

"The colored brethren of the congregation now came forward—black sheep who had been admitted to the fold under my ministry—with tears rolling down their sable cheeks, they, too, said—Farewell, brother Crafford!

"As I got on my horse and bade adieu to my congregation forever, I turned to take a last look at the old church where I had preached the unsearchable riches of Christ for mor'n twenty years—and as I gazed at its delipidated walls and moss covered roof, it, too, seemed to say—Farewell, brother Crafford!

"As I rode down through the village, the people who poked their heads outen the winders, and the servants who leant on their brooms, all seemed to say—Farewell, brother Crafford!

"As I passed along down the highway, through the forest, the wind, as it sighed and whistled through the tree-tops, playing on the leaves and branches the burden of salvation, it, too, seemed to say—Farewell, brother Crafford!

"Crossing a little creek that was gurgling and singing over its pebbly bed, as it rejoiced on its way to the great ocean of eternity, it too, seemed to say—Farewell, brother Crafford!

"As I rode along down a dusty lane, an old sow that was asleep in a fence corner, jumped out of a sudden, with a loud broo-oo, broo-oo—she, too, seemed to say—Farewell, brother Crawford!

"My horse, he got frightened and jumped from under me, as he curled his tail over his back—kicked up his heels, and ran off—he, too, seemed to say—Farewell, brother Crafford!"

The French Imperial Cradle.

A Paris letter in the Independence of Brussels states that the municipal authorities of Paris have already given orders for a magnificent cradle to be got ready for the expected infant of the Emperor and Empress. It will surpass, it is said, in taste and exquisite workmanship, the famous one presented to the King of Rome. The following is a brief description of the work in question: It will be in the form of a boat—the principle emblem in the arms of the city of Paris. At the prow will be a silver eagle with outspread wings, and the curtains at the head will be supported by an imperial crown, also in silver, held up by two children, and one wearing a helmet and the other bearing round its head an olive branch, emblematical of peace. The body of the cradle stands on two columns, one at the head and the other at the foot, and united by a rail beneath. The columns will be in rosewood, beautifully carved and ornamented with foliage in silver. The upper edge of the cradle will have a border of silver filagree work, having on either side, about the middle, small escutcheons in silver, bearing the initials of their majesties. From these medalions garlands of flowers in silver will lead to the foot and head of the cradle. The curtains will be of point d'Aleucon lace and blue silk, embroidered in gold. The composition, direction and superintendance of this beautiful piece of workmanship has been confided to M. Baltard, the architect of the city of Paris.

New Hampshire Election.

CONCORD, March 11.—Returns from thirteen towns show know-nothing majorities. The indications are that there has been no election of governor by the people.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

The patriot has full returns from thirty towns, showing a nett gain of twenty-five hundred votes for Wells, the Democratic candidate for governor, as compared with last year's vote; also, a gain of twenty-five democratic representatives.

SAD EFFECTS OF REVERSED EXPECTATIONS.—We learn that a farmer near Galt, Canada West, who had 800 bushels of wheat, for which he had been offered the high prices of last season, but chose to keep it, in the hope of getting more, hung himself last week.—Another farmer near London, had three years' crops on hand, which he had refused to sell at the extreme rates of last fall. He is now insane, his reason giving way at the prospect of having to sell at a greatly reduced price.—*Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat.*

Arrival of the Steamship Africa at New York.—Three Days Later from Europe.

NEW YORK, March 8.—The steamship Africa arrived this afternoon from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 23d ult. Her dates are three days later than previous advices.

She brings no intelligence of the long-missing steamer Pacific, and the fear now is general that she is lost.

The Africa was fourteen days in making the passage. She encountered very heavy weather.

The political news by this arrival is quite unimportant, and may be summed up in a few words.

The peace negotiations at Paris are progressing as favorably as could have been expected; but, of course, nothing of a definite nature is yet known. No one doubts, however, that a peace upon some basis will be attained.

The excitement in England growing out of the pending difficulties with the United States is fast subsiding. The London Journals have dropped their belligerent tone, and the public mind of England is no longer agitated with reports in regard to a rupture between the two countries.

The Paris journals contain no news of special interest.

The latest despatches and letters from the Crimea contain no items of importance or even interest.

The peace conference would open at Paris on Monday, the 25th of February.

The *Moniteur* publishes a bitter anti-Russian article. It has produced a great sensation.

The English government has ordered the embarkation of six thousand troops from the Crimea. Their destination is unknown.

Ali Pasha has been instructed to demand of the Paris conference that the army of occupation remain in the Turkish Territory after peace has been concluded.

The sunken ships at Sebastopol are about being blown up. Submarine armor will be used.

The Enlistment Affair In Parliament.

The London Press, of the 16th ult., which has the reputation of being the organ of Disraeli, in alluding to the debate on the enlistment difficulty, says:

"The discussion in the Commons last night on the difference with America produced an uneasy feeling, and was remarkable for the change in the tone and manner of Lord Palmerston, as contrasted with his address a week previously. Then he was spirited, sanguine, and confident in the goodness of his cause, and succeeded in carrying the House with him.—Last night he was troubled and confused, and spoke with evident constraint. Mr. Roebuck showed that the dispute was really serious, and, so far as American documents could be relied on, he established a strong case against our authorities in America.—The government at Washington have demanded the recall of Mr. Crampton and two of our consuls. The correspondence between the two governments is proceeding, but there seems reason to apprehend that a diplomatic rupture will take place. Mr. Disraeli spoke on the question with reserve, and helped the government out of its difficulty by recommending Mr. Roebuck to withdraw his motion for papers. It is singular to remark how exactly the predictions made when the foreign enlistment bill was urged through the legislature, more than a year ago, have been fulfilled by the results. One of the strongest objections to it was, that it would tend to embroil us with neutral States. The objection was overborne, and the caution it should have suggested was disregarded.—The Foreign Legion has up to this time been not of the slightest service to us, though it has involved us in a serious difficulty with America, and has unfortunately placed us primarily in the wrong."

The Vermont Democracy.

One of the most gratifying features connected with the Democratic party is the universality of its principles. A Democrat in Maine advocates the same doctrine as a Democrat in South Carolina. By the way, it is this touchstone which affords the true test of the nationality of a party and its sincere devotion to principle. We have this peculiarity of democracy most strikingly illustrated in the proceedings of a democratic convention in Vermont, which are now before us, held to appoint delegates to the Cincinnati Convention. In all these proceedings and speeches, published at full length, there is not one word or line that can be found which would offend the most sensitive Southern son. They breathe a spirit of loyal devotion to the constitution and its compromises and guarantees, which would seem rather to savor of a milder region than the borean latitude of Vermont. One of the speakers, Hon. Mr. Ingersoll, of Connecticut, in the course of his remarks, declared that he had voted for the Nebraska bill, and gloried in the vote. The announcement was received with rapturous applause by the convention, and three cheers were given for the bill and the constitution.

Such is Democracy—homogeneous—politically, bone of a bone and flesh of a flesh—standing on the broad principles of equality of rights—the constitution and the union of the States.

South-Side Democrat.

FAILURES.—Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky, has failed. He has been speculating in hogs.

Another abolitionist, Charles M. Wheaton, of Syracuse, failed recently. He was a speculator also, and since his failure, has gone to South Carolina, where he has an interest in a railroad contract. We presume he will make money enough there to resume his management of the underground railroad which passes through Syracuse to Oswego.

[*Washington Organ.*

THE VERMONT MARBLE TRADE.—There is a large and increasing trade in Vermont Marble, between Troy, N. Y., and Philadelphia, as the following table for the last eight years will show:—Sent to Philadelphia during the season of 1848, 917 tons; 1849, 1323 tons; 1850, 1469 tons; 1851, 1502 tons; 1852, 2667 tons; 1853, 3974 tons; 1854, 3039 tons; 1855, 3926 tons.

The Paris Press and the United States.

The Paris Constitutionnel, in an article upon the differences between England and the United States, signed by the principal editor,—the usual form, when it is wished to be understood that the publication has a semi-official character,—says:

"If the United States are determined to be warlike, they will find that not only England, but France also, will be opposed to them. The Cabinets of Europe can never view with indifference the danger with which the American Government threatens the independence of the weak powers and the peace of all the world. It is vain for the United States to imagine that America belongs to them exclusively, and that Europe has no business whatever to intermeddle in the affairs of the American Continent. This doctrine, proclaimed and accepted by some of their statesmen, is utterly untenable. The affairs of America, are the affairs of the whole world—of England, of France, of Spain, of Holland—because they have both commercial and political interests to defend, numerous Colonies to protect, a direct and indisputable right of interference. It would be well too, that the Americans themselves should practice what they preach, and not, as in the case of the Sound Dues, seek arbitrarily to abrogate customs in Europe, which the European powers have recognized and acknowledged for centuries. * * * * The Anglo-French aliance will survive the war in the Crimea. The United States ought to know this, and be more modest, or at least more moderate in their bearing towards England and the rest of Europe."

The following extract from an editorial in *La Presse*, published ten years ago, and alluding to the English intrigue with Spain at that time, will be particularly interesting in connection with the above. The *Presse* says:

"We are convinced that sooner or later, a contest will take place between the continent and this power (England) which uses it for her own purpose under favor of its divisions. The contest will be particularly a marine contest; and now that the naval power of Spain is destroyed, *we see only Russia that can lend us that efficacious support in Europe which the United States are reserving for us in America.* It is our opinion, in a word, that for the repose of Europe it is necessary that the colossal power of England be reduced; and that this power will not fall *except under the triple alliance which her three natural enemies will one day form—namely, France, Russia and the United States.*"

Providential Escape.

On Monday evening, when the Newbern stage was about seven miles from town, in making a short turn it capsized, and the horses ran away, seriously endangering the lives of the passengers. Messrs. H. J. Clark and Thos. S. Isaacs, both of Newbern, and Mr. King of Brunswick, were the only passengers Mr. King had his head slightly cut, which, together with a slight hurt received by the driver, was the only injury sustained. The stage was but slightly damaged. The mails and passengers were sent into town in due time, in a wagon, by Mr. Uzzle.—*Goldsboro' Tribune.*

The Accident on the Seaboard and Roanoke Rail Road.

We copy from the Richmond Dispatch of the 12th inst., the following account of the terrible accident which happened on the Seaboard and Roanoke Rail Road on Monday forenoon:

Intelligence reached this city yesterday of a terrible accident on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, which took place on Monday morning about 11½ o'clock. The calamity occurred near Margarettsville, about 64 miles from Portsmouth, and 16 from Weldon, N. C.

The following full and graphic account relates all the particulars of the catastrophe:

WELDON, N. C., March 11.

I was unable yesterday to give full particulars of the terrible disaster on the Virginia Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad in time for your paper of this morning.

The accident occurred about 16 miles South of this, near the station known as Margarettsville. The tressel work at that place is some 30 feet high, and had long been regarded as very insecure; in fact, the engineer had just "shut off" steam, intending to cross at a slow rate of speed, when the engine left the tract, and was followed by the whole train—consisting of an express car, a baggage and mail car, and two passenger cars. Before any of those on the train had time either to reflect or act, it was found that the cars were on fire, and, horrible to relate, no less than four persons were literally roasted to death in the flames. Every car was also entirely consumed. Even the wood work on the locomotive, and the entire mail and express freight was so thoroughly destroyed that nothing remains but a pile of ashes with here and there a brass lock, to mark the scene of devastation.

Mr. Wm. T. Daughtry, the U. S. mail agent, and a most amiable and worthy gentleman, was so nearly consumed, that he was only identified by his watch, which, strange to say, was wholly uninjured and running. The loss of this gentleman will be deeply mourned by all who knew him. But a few days since, the writer congratulated him on his fortunate escape from death during the yellow fever visitation of last summer. He little thought he would so soon mourn over what are now indeed his ashes.—Mr. D. leaves a wife and six children in Norfolk.

Mr. W. G. Kilkelly, one of Adams & Co.'s Express messengers, running between Baltimore and Augusta, Ga., was in the mail car at the time of the accident, and was so burnt that nothing was found of him but a few charred bones. The amount of express matter was unusually large, some six or seven tons, every portion of which was burnt to ashes. Mr. Kilkelly resided in Goldsboro', N. C., where he leaves a wife and four small children to mourn his untimely end. His remains were brought up to-day for interment. He was universally beloved.

In the same car were two boys from Portsmouth, who were in the habit of travelling up and down the road selling books and newspapers to passengers. One of them, named Cox, was probably instantly killed. The other, a lad named Cary, was alive when extricated, but breathed his last immediately on being brought to the air. Both were dreadfully burnt and bruised.

These are all who were killed, and all were at the time in the mail car.

Among those severely injured were the following:

Geo. C. Bourdett, Conductor, had an arm and three ribs broken and was otherwise severely bruised. Mr. B. will probably recover.

Wm. Weymouth, engineer, badly bruised.

Woodis Neimyer, of Portsmouth, three ribs broken.

Leon Clary, of Windsor, N. C., collar bone fractured.

J. P. Allison, Brooklyn, N. Y., slightly injured.

Dr. Williamson, (dentist,) of Northampton, N. C., severely wounded about the head and face.

Octavius Cook, severely burned.

Three or four others, whose names we had no time to learn, were more or less injured—none of them, however, seriously.

The number of passengers was unusually small—not exceeding twenty in all, including three ladies. This was fortunate—for had the train been crowded as usual, the loss of life must have been terrible.

Among the packages in charge of the Express Company, was a box containing unsigned bank notes for the Bank of Wilmington (N. C.) These were scattered around in the greatest profusion; and it will be well for your merchants to look sharp, or they may take some of them as genuine. As most of them were either much burned or charred, they can be easily recognized. All we saw were of the denomination of V. and X.

The bridge or tressel work having been set on fire, shared the fate of the unfortunate train, and was totally destroyed. The Company having no engines or cars at the Weldon terminus of their road, they were unable to transport their passengers up to the point of the disaster. In this dilemma, Mr. C. H. Sanford, Superintendent of the Petersburg Railroad Company, sent unsolicited, a locomotive and train of cars to their assistance, with the request that they should keep them until their road is again in running order.

I believe this accident has no parallel in railroad history,

The Proposed Union of the Black Republican and Know-Nothing Tickets.

For the information and gratification of those deluded southern know-nothings who are expecting to support Mr. Fillmore as a means of promoting national principles, we quote the following plan for a union of the black republicans and know-nothings made by the New Albany (Indiana) Tribune, and endorsed by the Cincinnati Gazette. The Tribune says:

"Let the republican party, as such, in Indiana, adopt the presidential ticket brought out by the republican convention of the 17th of June, placing the names of their candidates for President and Vice President at the head of the electoral ticket voted by them. Let the American party, as such, take the same course with regard to the nominees of the American convention of the 3d of July. The names of the electors in both cases being the same, pledged to cast the electoral vote of the State for the candidates of the party having polled the greatest number of votes of the two. This can be readily ascertained by the returns, judges of election noting on their tally-papers the number of votes received by the presidential candidates, respectively, as also the number of votes cast for the electors.

"By adopting this course, every voter in the State, whether American or Republican, can vote his sentiments as to the presidential preferences; while, by uniting all the elements of opposition to the present pro-slavery administration, we may be enabled to restore freedom to Kansas, and secure the triumph of true American principles."

The Cincinnati Gazette endorses the foregoing as follows:

"Several days ago we suggested the propriety of having but one electorial ticket in Ohio for the republicans and Americans, and we agree with our cotemporary in Indiana that the plan, if generally carried out in good faith, would make certain the defeat of the democratic nominees in nearly, if not quite, every free State; while the Southern States, where the opposition are united upon the American platform and the American candidates, would have a free field to fight their own battles in their own way.

"We see difficulties in the way, but they are not insuperable difficulties. By the exercise of sound sense and liberal action, they could easily be avoided, and a glorious victory would result from it to the best interests of the Union and the consolidation of a healthy public sentiment."

THE TRIAL TRIP OF THE UNITED STATES STEAM FRIGATE MERRIMAC.—We copy the following from the Norfolk Herald of last Thursday's issue:

"The United States steamship Merrimack, Capt. G. J. Pendegrast, left Boston on Monday, the 25th February, on a trial trip and in search of distressed vessels, having on board Mr. Delano, naval constructor at the Boston navy-yard, under whose superintendence she was built, and Mr. Lawson, constructor for her machinery. She ran as far East as Cape Sable, and then ran down the Gulf stream to the latitude of the capes of Virginia, without falling in with any vessels in distress, but experienced several severe gales and a heavy snow-storm. The performance of the Merrimack, both under sail and steam, was incomparable. Her speed is said to be beyond that of any of the government steamers yet afloat; and her engine, which is perfection itself, works to a charm. Not the slightest derangement of its beautiful mechanism occurred during the whole trip, nor was anything defficient or out of order, requiring her detention for a moment. In every respect she does great credit to all concerned in her construction and equipment."

TARTAR SHEEP.—In a communication, originally published in the Progressive Farmer, Dr. Emerson of Philadelphia gives some interesting information relative to this new breed of sheep, lately introduced into the United States from China. He describes them as of good size, with prominent or Roman noses, ears drooping forward, and agreeably expressive faces, which are covered with fine glossy hair. The fleece is unshrinkable, and best adapted to the breed for felting purposes and coarser fabrics. The value of the breed, he thinks, consists mainly in the remarkable facility it offers to supply animal food of the most excellent quality, almost at pleasure, the ewes having lambs twice a year, from two to four at a time. An ewe belonging to him brought three lambs in February, 1855, all of which were raised to maturity. Early in November she had two lambs more, while her two February ewe lambs each brought a lamb at the same time, making her a grandmother in nine months, and her progeny within that time no less than seven!

With respect to the qualities of the meat, the Doctor states that, when in China several years ago, he was not a little surprised to observe the eagerness manifested for matton. Although capons, game and other luxuries were common upon the tables, he never saw a leg of Tartar mutton introduced where anything was left but bones. He attributed this relish for mutton to its high price, ordinarily about 50 cts. per pound. But he was afterwards convinced, that, after making due allowance for the cost, there was still more due to the intrinsic good qualities of the meat, which is entirely free from any woolly or other disagreeable taste, and remarkably delicate.

[*Philadelphia Ledger.*

The Boston Courier makes the following remarks in speaking of the probabilty of a war between England and America:

"England would have no chance of winning any glory from a contest with us, without her people were thoroughly united and zealous for the war; this they are not, nor are they likely to be. Should they, however, forget their own pursuits of freedom, and join their oppressors in seeking a war with the only country in the world that sympathizes with the cause of labor and liberty, the struggle would be indeed one worthy of a heroic age—a contest for the dominion of the ocean. The weakness of England's insular position would be apparent in one or two years, when the unequalled supplies of timber and naval stores, iron and coal of America would be exhibited in the continued production of fleets surpassing the capacity of all the world. To-day there are ship carpenters and joiners enough in the United States to build two hundred war steamers of the size of the Merrimac, each year, without diverting a man from any other branch of trade, and machinists enough to fit them with engines, and sailors enough to man them. Since the days of Tromp and Ruyter, England has never had a really naval power to contend with. She has destroyed fleets, but the nations who owned them have not been able to replace them again. We do not speak of armies, for in such a war they wold be of secondary importance. The chivalric valor of our people needs no euconium, and the superior military education of our officers over the British is too notorious to require comment."

The New York *Journal of Commerce*, refering to the missing steamer Pacific, says the insurance on her is very large; the amount on the ship is $600,000, half in this country and half in Europe; the freight money is insured for $40,000 more. She had between six and seven hundred tons of cargo, valued at over $1,500,000, most of which was insured, a good part in this country. The insurance is divided among various offices throughout the country, so that in case of loss or damage to the ship or cargo, the blow would not fall exclusively on New York. The Pacific is commanded by Captain Asa Eldridge, who has navigated the Atlantic with the most responsible commands for nearly a quarter of a century. As some reason for the encouragement of hope in her safety, the long delay of the Atlantic in 1851 is refered to. The Atlantic left Liverpool, December 28, 1851, and not a lisp of intelligence of her reached her owners *for forty-nine days*. She went ashore on the coast of Ireland, and her passengers themselves brought the news of her safety by the Africa. She was missing six days longer than the Pacific has been missing and yet she and her passengers were all safe. The Pacific left Liverpool on the 23d of January, and has therefore been out forty-three days.

THE TRADE WINDS.—The origin of the trade winds at the surface of the earth is thus explained:—A number of natural agencies are at work to disturb the equilibrium of the atmosphere, and to give rise to aerial currents; among them the most important is the difference of temperature in different parts of the earth. The air within the tropics, constantly heated by the rays of our almost perpendicular sun, is rendered lighter, and is pushed upward by the heavier air north and south of this region. A current in this direction from each pole is thus produced at the surface of the earth, while an opposite current toward each pole is generated by the rarified air which rises above the heated belt, and flows backward like water seeking its equilibrium. These currents, on account of the rotation of the earth, are not along the meridian, but those at the surface take a westerly direction, while those above flow in an easterly course.

Small Comfort for the Fillmoreans.

The noisy boastings of the Know-Nothing journals must receive a cold chill from the following calculation of the New York Herald, made "as strongly as possible against the Democratic party." The Herald goes too far in giving Tennessee, or even Kentucky, to the Know-Nothings—and in substracting a number of Eastern and Western States from the Democratic column. Take the table as it is, however, it shows truly a lamentable prospect for the Know-Nothings and the Black Republicans, and a glorious result for the Democracy, which will surely be realized, if our party carry out the saving principles of harmony, energy, union, and of "measures, not men:"

The Presidential Vote of 1856, from Present Appearances.

The following is an estimate of the Presidential electoral vote of 1856, based on the late elections, on the present organization of parties, and on all the existing indications of the drift of the popular vote, State by State, majority or plurality, in November:

DEMOCRATIC STATES.

States.	*Electoral Votes.*	*States.*	*Electoral Votes.*
Alabama	9	Mississippi	7
Arkansas	4	North Carolina	10
California	4	New Jersey	7
Florida	3	New York	35
Georgia	10	Pennsylvania	27
Illinois	11	South Carolina	8
Indiana	13	Texas	4
Iowa	4	Virginia	15
Louisiana	6		
Missouri	9	Total Dem. vote	186

KNOW-NOTHING.

Delaware	3	Tennessee	12
Kentucky	12		—
Maryland	8	Total K. N. vote	35

NIGGER WORSHIPPERS.

Connecticut	6	Ohio	23
Maine	8	Rhode Island	4
Massachusetts	13	Vermont	5
Michigan	6	Wisconsin	5
New Hampshire	5		—
Total nigger worshiper's vote			75

In these estimates, it will be perceived that no State is put down as doubtful. This is done in order to give the probable results in a complete and definite shape, and as strongly as possible against the Democratic party. Otherwise Maine, New Hampshire, Michigan, Connecticut, and Wisconsin might have been as safely placed among the doubtful or even the Democratic States, as for the NIGGER WORSHIPERS because the nomination of Mr. Fillmore divides the anti-Democratic opposition forces between him and the Seward alliance in all the Northern states, whether there are any available remains of the old conservative Whig party in existence.

Anecdote of Kean.

The following anecdote of Edmund Kean, the great tragedian, has just started the rounds of the papers.

While playing at Exeter, in England, and at the height of his popularity, Kean was invited to dine with some gentlemen at one of the principal hotels. He drove there in his carriage. The dinner was announced, the table sumptuously decorated, and landlord, all bows and submission, hoped that the gentlemen and their distinguished visitor found everything to their satisfaction.

Kean stared at him for some moments, and then said:

"Your name is—— ?"

"It is Mr. Kean. I have had the honor of meeting you before."

"You kept some years ago a small tavern in the outskirts of this town ?"

"I did, Mr. Kean. Fortune has been kind to both of us since then. I recollect you, sir, when you belonged to the theatre here!"

"And *I*, sir," said Kean, jumping up, "recollect *you!* Many years ago I came into your paltry tavern, after a long journey with my suffering wife, and a sick child, all of us wet to the skin. I asked you for a morsel of refreshments. You answered me as if I were a dog, and refused to trust it out of your hands, until you had received the trible which was its value.

"I left my family by your inhospitable fireside while I sought for lodgings. On my return, you ordered me like a brute, to take my wife and brat from your house, and abused me for not spending in drink the money I had not for food. Fortune, as you say, *has* done something for us both since then, but *you* are still the same, I see—the same cringing, grasping, grinding, greedy money hunter. I, sir, am the same. I am now in my zenith—I was then at its nadir; but I am the same man—the same Kean whom you ordered from your doors; and I have now the same hatred to oppression that I had then; and were it my last meal, I'd not eat nor drink in a house belonging to so heartless a scoundrel!"

"Gentlemen," said he, turning to his friends, "I beg pardon for this outbreak; but were I to dine under the roof of this time-serving, gold-loving brute, the first mouthful, I am sure, would choke me."

Kean kept his word, and the party adjourned to another hotel.

"TURFING" A FRESHMAN.—It sometimes happens that a crowd of college rogues, in attempting to "green" a new comer, yet most consumedly deceive themselves. We remember a case in point.

In the college of L—— located somewhere in Alabama, were a crowd of "rare devils," who never let an opportunity slip to "do" a new comer.

Well it so happened in the course of human events that our friend Tom H—— who by the way is a capital fellow, entered the college, and thereupon the "rare ones" beforementioned immediately held a consultation in regard to the propriety of trying Tom's spunk.

"You see boys," said Harry W—— who belonged to that class of beings called dandies, "you see boys, Tom's from the country and I don't believe he's got much spunk, nohow. and so we'll scare him smartly."

"But how'll you fix it ?" queried another.

"Why, three or four of you go out the other side of town to-night, and hide by the side of the road, and I'll get Thomas out to take a walk; and when we get to where you are you must give a yell, fire a pistol, I'll fall dead, and Tom will come chargin' back to town like a thousand catamounts were after him."

This plan was agreed to, and as soon as the proper time arrived Harry took Tom out under the full expectation of seeing him go back to town in a perfect agony of terror. But Alas! the poet says:

The best laid schemes of mice and men,
Gang aft aglee'.

Harry and Tom had got beyond the borders of the village and just passed by a huge mud hole, which, like the Slough of Dispond, stretched across the way, and were conversing in high glee, when bang! went a gun in their ears and down dropped Harry, calling out:

"O Lord! I'm shot! save yourself Tom; run for your life."

"By Jove!" replied Tom, cooly, "it won't do to leave you here," and suiting the action to the word, he took Harry by the heels and snaked him to the middle of the mud-hole aforesaid, where he dropped him; then drawing an ugly looking repeater, he cocked it, and turned towards the ambush, exclaiming:

"Come out of that, boys; if there's any fun going on, I'm in for a share. I've run more men than you ever saw, by a darned sight!"

How the boys rushed out and congratulated Tom—how Harry crawled out of the mud and promised to treat the crowd not to tell it, and how they did tell it, history never said; but Tom's spunk was never doubted after that, and we are assured that Harry never assisted again in "Turfing a Freshman."—*Louina Eagle.*

State of feeling in Russia.

The following, which we copy from the New York Journal of Commerce, will be read with interest:

"We are in receipt of private intelligence from St. Petersburg, of a reliable character, dated early in last month, which speaks in decided terms of the suprise which was occasioned in that city when it became known that the Austrian propositions had been accepted by the Czar as a basis for peace negotiations. The announcement at first met with no favor in any class of society except the mercantile, who naturally rejoiced at the prospect of a revival of trade; but gradually the nobility have become reconciled to the decision of the Emperor, and peace is now expected and acquiesced in.

"The feeling of hatred which was roused against the English at the opening of the war is still violent. Friendship had too long existed between the Russian and the English courts to be served with impunity. The hostility of France will soon be forgotten, but many Russians who are high in rank do not hesitate to say, England we never can forgive.' Henceforward they will live in hopes of taking revenge upon her.

"Russia has suffered severely from the war, but less than the western powers suppose. The internal resources of the country have been much developed within the past two years, and the world will soon see that Russia is stronger in every particular than she was before the war commenced.

☞ An excellent opportunity is now presented to those gentlemen who kicked up such a hobbleshew in the Whig ranks in 1852, because Mr. Fillmore failed to get the nomination at the hands of the Baltimore Convention, to return their first love, and support this patriot and statesman in 1856. We trust they will find no difficulty in showing their faith by their works The friends of Mr. Fillmore will not only receive them into fellowship, but will promise not to reproach them for the past.—*Argus.*

From the Fayetteville Carolinian.

Thank you, Mr. Argus, for your invitation to come back and your promise of forgiveness for past offences, but we 'can't quite come it.' When Mr. Fillmore was the executive and administered the government for the whole American people, and executed the laws according to the constitution, he did not suit your abolition allies, and *you* helped them throw him overboard. Now that you have tainted him—made him swear allegiance to a secret political faction and have made him the standard-bearer of the dark lantern society, he is, no doubt, the man for you, but he is no longer the Fillmore of 1852. When he was pure you would not have him; now you have corrupted him we do not want him.

We hear, to-day, the roar of your cannon, rejoicing over the nomination of Fillmore. Four years ago we heard the roar of the same cannon when the same Fillmore failed to get your nomination. Oh, consistency!

"Those gentlemen who kicked up such a hubbleshew in the whig ranks in 1852, because Mr. Fillmore failed to get the nomination," have gone into the great national constitutional party, with which party they will continue to act so long as democracy sustains its principles.

March 4th, '56 A WHIG OF 1852.

What Parson Brownlow thinks of the Convention.

As Brownlow seems to be the grand high priest of the Know-Nothings of Tennessee, he may be quoted as authority to the brethren in Virginia. Of the convention which nominated Fillmore and Donelson, he is reported, in its proceedings, to have used *some powerful* language. From the report of the proceedings which we find in the American Organ, we learn that, in response to a call of yeas and nays, upon a motion to lay the motion to adjourn the convention to the 3d of July, upon the table,

"Parson Brownlow said he would vote aye, and did so, because he believed with the writer of a telegraphic despatch to the Pittsburg convention, that the American party was with the Black Republicans."

Those journals at the South who approve the nominations, are thrown into rather an unenviable position by this flat-footed declaration of their Parson, since it is generally understood that men are put forward by such bodies, as embodiments of their principles, and if Brownlow is true, Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Donelson must be Black Republicans. How is it, gentlemen? Do you stand by the decision?

[*Richmond Enquirer.*

Varieties.

FRENCH ANNEXATION.—The minister of marine of Paris has received reports to the 7th of January from the governor of Senegal. The Ouola has been divided into four districts, each placed under the command of chiefs devoted to the French, and the whole under the central authority. The moment the Oualo was declared to be a French province, the inhabitants of that fertile part of the country who had been driven away by the depredations of the Moors, hastened back to the villages and placed themselves under French protection. This event has given a fatal blow to the nomination of the Moors, which had been before much shaken by the recent successful expedition of the French troops. The false prophet Alaghi, who had endeavored to organize a regular revolt against the French authority, has taken to flight, and sought refuge at the extreme limit of the Kaarta, and the Moors, who are completely demoralized, will doubtless soon make their submission or be in such a state that they will not be able to disturb any further the tranquility of the country.

The London Daily News draws the following portrait of Lord Palmerston:—

"He announced a bold policy, but never enforced it. He gave hope to Sicily, and then left her to be butchered. He has taken radicalism to Italy, and then told her that her fate was submission to tyranny. The Hungarians found him full of sympathy, but he granted permission to Russian troops to pass to their subjugation. He was the first to salute republicanism in France, and the first to hail Louis Napoleon emperor. In 1829 he justified the Cossack invasion of Turky; in 1854 he leagued with others to protect the sultan. In Europe his lordship is not a favorite Statesman, and in America he is still less so."

DR. M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE

Always resorted to when every other remedy fails.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15, 1852.

This is to certify that my child, three years old, was troubled with worms some six months. I had tried several kinds of medicine, but none of them done any good; and it was not until I tried Dr. M'Lane's celebrated Vermifuge that she found any relief. I gave her the contents of one bottle, which brought from her a very large quantity of worms, but they were so completely cut to pieces it was impossible to count them. My daughter is now doing well; indeed she is completely restored to health. I therefore take pleasure in recommending it to parents. I would say, by all means keep a supply of this valuable medicine constantly in your houses. I have known many children to die suddenly from the effects of worms. It also not unfrequently happens that children are treated for croup, when the choking and coughing is caused altogether by the irritation of worms. Therefore, we say again, keep it always in the house; it costs but little, and may be the means of saving life; at any rate, it will save physicians' bills.

MRS. LANE,
No. 333 Eighth street.

☞Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. McLANE'S **Celebrated Vermifuge, manufactured by Fleming Bros., Pittsboro', Pa.** All other Vermifuges in comparison are worthless. Dr McLane's genuine Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. Sold in Wilmington, by WM. H. LIPPITT. **None genuine without the signature of** FLEMING BROS. March 11th-1wd&w

☞The subscriber respectfully announces himself to his fellow-citizens of the County of New Hanover as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff, and trusts that his efforts to discharge faithfully and acceptably the duties of the office will secure to him a continuation of their suffrages.

E. D. HALL.

March 11, 1856—159-tc] Her. and Com. copy.

HEAL THE SICK.—Men of liberal education at the present day devote all their talents to discover the means whereby they may remove those painful maladies which assail the human frame. There is no nobler art than that of healing the sick, considering the numberless diseases to which man is liable, and which may cause him to drag out a protracted life of distress, or suddenly cut him off in the bloom of his existence and usefulness. We should gratefully seize upon every means of counteracting their dreadful effects, or causing a removal of those clogs to happiness. In those cases where the Liver or the Stomach is the cause, we would highly recommend Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson. No medicine at this time stands higher than these bitters, and to those who are suffering from the horrors of Indigestion, we say they are the antidote.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by Dr. A. O. BRADLEY, and C. & D. DuPRE, Druggists.

March 3.—t15M.

EPILEPSY, OR FALLING FITS.

We believe we cannot do our readers a more important service, than by again calling their attention to that most remarkable preparation, discovered by *Dr. Seth S. Hance*, of Baltimore, Md., which possesses the power of alleviating and curing that horrid visitation of man—Epilepsy, or Falling Fits. In recommending this preparation to our readers, we do so with a conviction that we are not degrading our columns to puff a common patent medicine, but are placing before them a discovery, which, if fully known, would probably do more to alleviate human suffering, than any invention of modern times. Dr. Hance, in asking us to notice his preparation favorably in our editorial department, has sent us for perusal a number of letters from persons who have used his Pills, and have been cured thereby. All of them speak in the most grateful and eulogistic terms. One great advantage this medicine possesses is the fact, that it can be transported through the mails, thereby affording every one an opportunity of dealing directly with the inventor, and also precluding the possibility of being imposed on by a counterfeit or spurious imitation. Dr. Hance pays the postage on his Pills to any part of the country, and will forward them by return of mail, on the receipt of a remmittance. His prices are as follows: One box, $3; two do. $5; twelve do. $24. All orders for the medicine should be addressed to SETH S. HANCE, 108 Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md.

March 11th.—[d&w1w.

A PERFUMED BREATH.—What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath when by using the "*Balm of a Thousand Flowers*" as a dentifrice would not only render it sweet but leave the teeth white as alabaster! Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Pour a single drop of the "Balm" on your tooth-brush and wash the teeth night and morning. A fifty cent bottle will last a year.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION may easily be acquired by using "*Balm of a Thousand Flowers.*" It will remove *tan*, *pimples*, and *freckles* from the skin, leaving it of a soft and roseate hue. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning.

SHAVING MADE EASY.—Wet your shaving-brush in either warm or cold water, pour on two or three drops of Balm of a Thousand Flowers," rup the beard well and it will make a beautiful soft lather much facilitating the operation of shaving. Price only Fifty Cents. FETRIDGE & Co., proprietors. For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by S. W. WHITAKER, Agent.

Feb. 19th, 1856 141-6m

☞ FOR BRONCHITIS, Throat Diseases, Hacking Cough, and the effects of imprudent use of Mercury, no medicine has ever been discovered which has effected such cures as Carter's Spanish Mixture.

Throat Diseases produced by salivation, Hacking Cough, Bronchial Affections, Liver Disease, Neuralgia and Rheumatism, have all been relieved and cured in a wonderful manner by the great purifier of the blood, Carter's Spanish Mixture.

The case of T. H. Ramsey alone should satisfy any who doubt. Call on the Agent and procure a pamphlet containing cures, which will astound you.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by WM. H. LIPPITT & Dr. A. O. BRADLEY, Druggists.

Feb. 19.—t17M d&w.

MARRIED.

Near Six Runs, Sampson county, on the 6th instant, by John Colwell, Esq., Mr. TRAVIS REGISTER, of Duplin county, to Mrs. REBECCA BENTON, of Sampson.

DIED.

On the 2d inst., at his residence in Onslow County, Mr. ISAAC MARSHALL, Jr., in the 65th year of his age. He left a wife and six children to mourn his death.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having obtained letters of administration upon all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of SAMUEL J. WALKER, dec'd., at the March Term, 1856, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions held for the county of New Hanover, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said estate to make payment immediately, and all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

G. F. WALKER, Administrotor.

March 14th.—[28-3t*.

WANTED.

A TEACHER to take charge of the Male Sohool in Stricklandsville, N. C. One that is fully competent and can come well recommended, as no other need apply. One that has experience in the protession, preferred. Location healthy and pleasant, and on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad. As the School contemplates opening about the 15th of April, early application is desired. Applicants will please address either of the trustees, at Stricklandsville, North Carolina.

M. K. DEVANE.
J. B. B. MONK.
L. A. MERRIMAN.
A. M. BARKLEY.
I. PETERSON.

Carolinian, weekly Commercial, and Spirit of the Age, copy 4 times and send bills to this Office.

March 13, 1856.—[28-4t.

ONE DOLLAR REWARD.

I WILL PAY THE ABOVE REWARD TO ANY PERson who will return to me a bound boy, named Harrell James Dickson, who absconded from my residence, in Duplin County, on Sunday, 2d inst.

I hereby forewarn all persons from harboring or concealing said boy, under the penalties of the law.

WM. D. BONEY.

Teachey's, N. C., March 14.—28-1t*

JUST RECEIVED,

Per Schr. Alba, from New York,

17 BBLS. of best Yellow Sugar. For sale low, for cash, by GEO. H. KELLEY & BRO.,

March 14th. No. 11 North Water street.

A WIFE WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN, thirty-five years of age, tolerably good-looking and with a moderate competency, and of respectable standing, wishes to form the acquaintance of a Lady with a view to matrimony. Must be young, healthy, good tempered and intelligent. References will be exchanged. Address with real name BOX 31, P. O.,

March 14, 1856.—[28-1t. Wilmington N. C.

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the plantation of Mr. Joseph Bryant, on Hood's Creek, Brunswick county, about the 13th of February, a colored girl, belonging to the subscriber, and known as "MILLIE LOCKE."—Said "MILLIE" is a bright mulatto, about nineteen years old, middle sized, and quite likely; has a somewhat simple manner when spoken to. She carried off with her her child "KITTIE," between two and three years old, and darker than the mother. She is supposed to be lurking about the town of Wilmington.

I will give a reward of ten dollars for her return to me, or her lodgment in any jail so I can get her, and fifty dollars for evidence sufficient to convict any white person of harboring or concealing her. SAMUEL R. LOCKE.

Hood's Creek, Brunswick co., March 13th.—[161-1w-28-tf.

WESTERN BACON, MESS PORK AND LARD.

21 HHDS. Prime Western Bacon, Sides and Shoulders, just received. 50 bbls. Cincinnati Mess Pork. 10 kegs North Carolina Lard. For sale by

March 13th. J. & J. L. HATHAWAY & CO.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been qualified Executor, to the last Will and Testament of Nikavor Murray, deceased, at the March Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of New Hanover now sitting, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said deceased to make immediate payment, and to all persons having claims against the said deceased to present them within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. JAMES W. MURRAY, *Executor.*

March 13, 1856.—[179-3w-28-3t

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING OBTAINED Letters of Administration on the goods and chattels, rights and credits, of A. J. Marshbourn, dec'd., at the March term, 1856, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for the County of New Hanover, hereby notifies all persons indebted to his intestate, to come forward and make payment, and those having claims against said intestate, are notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

March 12.—160-1w—28-3t*] D. N. COX, Adm'r.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS.

THE subscriber having adopted the "*thirty day*" and "*Cash system,*" is determined to make it to the interest of purchasers to patronize him, by keeping constantly on hand a supply of choice Groceries &c., at reduced prices.

Just received, 40 boxes of Goshen and English dairy Cheese; 36 bags Java, Rio and Laguira Coffees; a large and fresh supply of nice Butter and Lard; 43 bags and boxes Buckwheat; 2000 lbs. Cod fish; No. 1 and No. 2 Mackerel and Salmon in half bbls. and kits; Hiram Smith Flour in half bbls.; Rice Flour; 45 boxes of Sterein, Adamantine and Sperm Candles; Soda, Butter, Sugar, and Water Crackers in bbls. and boxes; Fulton Market Beef, &c. &c., for sale by WM. L. TOWNSHEND.

March 4. No. 20 Market Street.

SPERM CANDLES.—20 boxes, for sale by

March 5th. GEO. HOUSTON.

ADAMANTINE CANDLES.—30 boxes, for sale by

March 5th. GEO. HOUSTON.

SOAP.—50 boxes Colgates, Pale and No. 1, for sale by

March 5th. GEO. HOUSTON.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company will be held in the town of Haywood, on THURSDAY, the 17th of April next.

Mprch 4.—153-tm] HENRY A. LONDON, Sec'y.

MARCH 4TH—Received this morning—

Leslie's Gazette of Paris, London and New York Fashions, for March.

Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper for Saturday, March 8th.

John True—No. 16 of Harper's Story Books.

Chambers' Edinburgh Journal for March.

Punch, of February 9th.

Young America, of Saturday, March 1st.

Police Gazette, of Saturday, March 1st.

Scientific American, of Saturday, March 1st.

Albion, " " "

New York Herald, of March 2d.

Baltimore Sun, of March 3d.

Single copies for sale, and subscriptions received at

March 4. S. W. WHITAKER'S.

NOTICE.

I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED WITH ME IN the Hardware Business, in Wilmington, my son C. E. ROBINSON. The business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of J. M. ROBINSON & SON.

J. M. ROBINSON.

Wilmington, Jan. 1st, 1856

J. R. RESTON.

LIGHT GROCERIES.

FRESH IMPERIAL, GUNPOWDER AND BLACK Teas; Preserved Pine-Apples, Strawberries, Damsons, Peaches, Cranberries, Guava, Crab-Apple, Black and Red Currant Jelly; American, French and English Pickles; English and American Sauces; French and English Mustard; Maccaroni, in small family boxes; British and American Table Salt; English and American Extracts; Ground Spices; Fresh Green Peas, Corn, Tomatoes, Oysters, Lobsters, Salmon; Ginger Wine, a great tonic for *disabled stomachs.*

March 4, 1856.

NOTICE.

PERSONS whose accounts, for 1855, remain unsettled are again requested to call and settle.

February 4. HEDRICK & RYAN.

MARBLE MONUMENT AND IRON RAILING AGENCY.

HAVING been appointed agents for two of the most extensive manufactories of MARBLE MONUMENTS AND IRON RAILINGS in the United States, we are prepared to furnish and put up, in the most approved and substantial manner, and at short notice, any description of MONUMENTS also, RAILS to suit, at prices ranging from 75 cents to $3 per foot. Specimen books—containing patterns of unsurpassed beauty—may be seen on application to R. B. WOOD. These patterns will be found peculiarly appropriate for Oakdale Cemetery.

J. C. & R. B. WOOD,

Sept. 25th.—[17-6m-4-6m. Contractors & Builders.

NEW BOOKS.

SHAKESPEARE PAPERS.—3d volume of Maginne's Miscellanies.

"Charlemont; or, The Pride of the Village. By W. Gilmore Simms, Esq., author of "The Partisan," "Mellichampe," "Katherine Walton," "The Scout," "Woodcraft," &c.

"Rachel Gray"; a Tale founded on fact. By Julia Kavanagh, author of "Grace Lee," "Nathalie," "Madeline," &c.

"Maidee"; a Romance. From Blackwood's Magazine.

"Vivian Bertram; or, A Wife's Honor." By G. W. M. Reynolds, author of "Mysteries of the Court of London," "Mary Price," "Banker's Daughter," &c., &c.

"Romance of the Harem." By Miss Pardoe, author of "Confessions of a Pretty Woman," "Rival Beauties," "Reginald Lyle," "City of the Sultan," &c., &c.

"McCauley's History of England," 3d and 4th volumes. Various Editions. A supply of the 1st and 2nd volumes always on hand.

"Loyd's Steamboat Directory." Second supply.

Subscriptions received for the "Private Correspondence of Henry Clay" at S. W. WHITAKER'S.

March 6th.

WILMINGTON WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale prices. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ℔ lb.	.23	@	25
BEEF CATTLE,			
℔ 100 lbs.	6 00	@	8 00
BRICKS, ℔ M.	6 00	@	12 00
CANDLES, ℔ lb.			
Tallow	.16	@	17
Adamantine	.30	@	33
Sperm	.35	@	45
COFFEE, ℔ lb.			
Java	.17	@	18
Laguayra	.13	@	14
Rio	.12½	@	14
St. Domingo	.12	@	14
COTTON, ℔ lb.	9	@	10½
CORN MEAL,			
℔ bush.	80	@	85
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	7½	@	8
Yarn, ℔ lb.	.17	@	17½
EGGS, ℔ doz.	.14	@	15
EMPTY BARRELS, each,			
Spts. Turp.	1 25	@	2 00
FEATHERS, ℔ lb.	.42	@	45
FISH, ℔ bbl.,			
Mullets	5 00	@	6 00
Mac'rel, No 1	00@00		00
do. No. 2	00@10		00
do. No. 3.	5 75@	6	00
do. No. 4	3 50@	4	00
Herrings, East	4 00@	5	00
Dry Cod,			
℔ cwt.	5 00	@	0 00
FLOUR, N. C. brands, ℔ bbl.,			
Family	.0 00	@	8 25
Superfine	.0 00	@	8 00
Fine	.0 00	@	7 75
GRAIN, ℔ bush.			
Corn	.60	@	60
Oats	.45	@	50
White Beans	.90	@	1 25
Pease, Cow.	.85	@	90
Rice, rough	0 00	@	1 15
do., clean,			
℔ lb.	.0	@	5
PEA NUTS	1 35	@	1 50
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.			
Eastern	1 40	@	1 50
N. River	00	@	1 15
N. Carolina	0 00	@	1 25
IRON, ℔ lb.			
English, ass'd.	4½	@	00
American, ref.	5½	@	00
do. sheer	.0	@	00
do. hoop	.0	@	7
Swede	5½	@	00
LIME, ℔ bbl.	1 10	@	1 15
LIQUORS, ℔ gall (domestic.)			
Whiskey	.40	@	45
N. E. Rum	.00	@	55
Gin	.50	@	55
Brandy	.50	@	60
do Apple	.50	@	55
do. Peach	.75	@	85
LUMBER, ℔ M., (River.)			
Floor. B'ds.	00 00	@	0 00
Wide do.	0 00	@	0 00
Scantling	0 00	@	0 00
MOLASSES, per gallon.			
Cuba	.35	@	37
Surinam	.00	@	00
NAILS, ℔ lb.			
Cut	.0	@	5
Wrought	.10	@	12½

NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs.			
*Virgin dip	.0 00	@	1 88
Yellow dip	.0 00	@	2 35
Hard	.0 00	@	1 35
Tar, ℔ bbl.	.0 00	@	1 80
do., in order		@	2 20
Pitch	do. 1 62½	@	1 75
Rosin, No. 1	1 25	@	2 62½
do. No. 2	1 15	@	1 50
do. No. 3	1 00	@	1 10
Sp'ts Turp.,			
℔ gallon	.00	@	37
Varnish, ℔ gal	.20	@	30
OILS, ℔ gallon.			
Sperm	2 00	@	2 25
Linseed, raw	1 15	@	1 20
do. boiled	1 15	@	1 25
Whale	.95	@	1 10
POTATOES,			
Sweet, ℔ bush	65	@	75
Irish, do	.00	@	0 00
do. ℔ bbl.	3 00	@	3 50
PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.			
N. C. Bacon,			
Hams	12½	@	13
Middlings	11	@	12
Shoulders	11	@	11½
Hog round	00	@	11½
Western Bacon,			
Middlings	10½	@	11
Shoulders	9½	@	10
N. C. Lard	11½	@	12
West'n do	11½	@	12
Butter	.25	@	28

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, MARCH 10, 1856.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.—We hear and read a good deal about the peaceful position in which our relations with other countries were left by Mr. Fillmore at the time of his retirement from office, as contrasted with the present threatening position of affairs under Mr. Pierce. Did it ever happen to occur to the people who prate so much about this thing, that the sole real difficulty which threatens the country is one entailed upon it by the Taylor and Fillmore dynasty—that the treaty about Central America was negotiated by Mr. Clayton, now one of the Sachems and prime favorites of the order, whether he be actually, as Mr. Fillmore is, a member in good standing or not. It was the most bungling piece of diplomacy with which any Cabinet Minister of the United States was ever chargeable, and, instead of stating things distinctly, leaves them to inference, like a conveyance framed by an unprincipled lawyer, with a hundred loop-holes by which to hang litigation. It is in endeavoring to enforce the construction put upon that treaty by Mr. Clayton himself, and the only one at all worthy of the country to accept, that the diplomatic ability of Messrs. Marcy and Buchanan is taxed to the utmost, and it is by the necessity of maintaining such a course that our relations with Great Britain are jeopardized; and now the very party which contains among its members every survivor of the Galphin Cabinet, pitches into the Administration, which is forced to bear the country out of the difficulties into which the said Galphin Cabinet had brought it. This treaty was approved by Mr. Fillmore himself, and it is this treaty that lies at the root of the whole matter; and the matter is more serious than most of those who are ready to fall down and worship John Bull would have us to believe.—Our word for it, old Marcy would never have made such a bungle, nor Pierce sent such a thing into the Senate.

Again, on the sectional question, politicians, not statesmen, have been too fond of substituting expedients for principles, compromises for the constitution. Applying temporary palliatives instead of permanently removing the causes of irritation. This is a course only worthy of the men of the last ages of falling Rome; they saw that the thing could not last, but indolently contented themselves with the idea that it might last then. This was the sort of sectional peace sought after by Mr. Fillmore. Such peace was only a truce, a dangerous truce for the South and for the country. The only peace worth having is a peace founded upon carrying out the constitutional theory of the government, and meeting the issue straight out. Mr. Pierce adopts the latter course—he enunciates and enforces the truth, and sustains the constitution in one of the most threatening times which the country has ever seen, and yet he is denounced as a disturber because he does not cry peace, peace, when there is no peace. There can be no peace worth calling peace save that founded upon a rigid observance of the constitution—all idea of founding permanent peace upon compromises and palliatives is nothing but a sham. This view President Pierce takes, and he is an agitator, forsooth.

N. C. Railroad.

The Board of Directors of the N. C. Railroad held their regular meeting Friday at Goldsboro'.

Amongst the business brought before that Board was an offer from the President of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, to make a through ticket from Charlotte, and intermediate points on the N. C. Railroad, to Weldon, Wilmington, and all places intermediate, and also to allow persons coming from the N. C. Railroad to participate in the through ticket to New York, Philadelphia, &c.

We are very much surprised to learn that the proposition was declined, unless the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad could be admitted to participate in the through ticket. Thus, it seems, the Directors of the principal State Road were willing to throw away, as it were, 50 miles of their own road, to give the value of the travel that might be brought over it, to a *side road*. Are they the true guardians of the State's interests, to turn to the right hand or the left, to throw away the State's money, or give it to *any* road but their own? We have not had an opportunity of conversing with the Superintendent of our road, who was delegated to make the necessary arrangements to carry out the views of the W. & W. R. R. Company. The proposition being *especially* for the interests of the N. C. Road, and the people along the line of that road, it was not for a moment doubted but that it would be agreed to, and without hesitation.

The effect of the non-through ticket arrangement is, as we learn, in connection with the change of schedule on the N. C. Railroad, by which a *night*, instead of a *day* train (as heretofore) is run from Charlotte east, to throw most of the travel north on the Raleigh and Gaston Road, thereby losing to the N. C. Railroad all the fare from Raleigh to Goldsboro'.

When we learn *all* the facts in this matter we may refer to it again. At present it seems strange to us!

We cannot believe that a majority of the Directors in the North Carolina Road are influenced by any feelings of hostility to the Wilmington & Weldon Road, or that any of them are wilfully recreant to their duty to the State or to the Company, yet, still, it does appear unaccountable that they should refuse to make a through ticket for the benefit of *all* their line unless on condition of also making an arrangement prejudicial to a part of it. As between the Wilmington & Weldon and the Raleigh & Gaston Roads there can be no grounds for partiality founded upon ideas of State interest, since the State is interested in both.

THE NEPHEW OF ANDREW JACKSON.—We see that Mr. Donelson, in a letter in which he disclaims being the adopted son of General Jackson, says that he is his "nephew." He is the nephew of General Jackson's wife. No earthly kin to the old General save in this connection—not a drop of Jackson blood in his veins—not a drop, and there is no use in trying to humbug anybody with such stuff as that he is old Hickory's nephew.

It is, to say the least of it, rather presumptuous in Mr. Donelson, who owes all the position he ever had to this accidental connection with Gen. Jackson, to take upon himself to give in the adherence of the departed hero to Know Nothingism. Andrew Jackson, who was born but a few months after his parents arrived from Ireland—whose elder brother, born in that country, fell fighting for American independence in the revolution. Andrew Jackson a Know-Nothing! Oh, no, Mr. Donelson, you were the plague of the old gentleman's life—do forbear abusing him now that he is dead.

☞ The Washington (N. C.) *Times*, of the 5th inst., says that on Sunday morning last, a few minutes past 2 o'clock, the cry of fire again roused our citizens from their peaceful slumbers. The large Carriage establishment occupied by Mr N. S. Fulford, was discovered to be on fire, and was entirely consumed, together with the smoke-house on the premises occupied by Mr. Dimock, and the shed attached to the stables of the Lafayette Hotel. Mr. Fulford's loss is about $2,500—no insurance. The building belonged to H. Wisswall.

"We Want a Jackson."

Such is the expression of a great many, who, when pinned up to the record, cannot deny that President Pierce occupies, and has occupied, the true constitutional ground. "How do you like Pierce's Message?" "Oh, it's very good, but Pierce is not the man—we want a Jackson." Now, the very men that "want a Jackson," at least the older set, who give the cue, are of the very crowd that when they *had* a Jackson denounced him more bitterly than ever man was denounced before. When they had a Jackson, there was no term or opprobrium too opprobrious to be applied to him—his administration was the very *ne plus ultra* of tyranny and corruption, and he himself was as obstinate and as stupid as a donkey. Why, we have repeatedly seen copper cents, got out during Jackson's time by the Whigs, with the figure of a jackass, holding back, encircled by the words "Roman firmness," and with references applying the whole thing to Jackson's refusal to sign the charter of the United States Bank. You "want a Jackson," and if you had a Jackson, you would abuse him just as much as you abuse Pierce, and perhaps a little more. You "want a Jackson," and yet if Jackson were where Pierce is, what more or better could he do? What do you want a Jackson for? In plain terms, the whole thing is but a cuckoo cry to evade the obligation of rendering to the present executive the mede of praise which is justly due. Jackson never took the responsibility in defence of the constitution more fully than Pierce has done—he never stemmed a wilder torrent of dangerous innovation, nor enunciated bolder and purer constitutional doctrine, nor held himself higher amid the clamor that rages around.

Improvements at the Railroad.

So far as the comfort of passengers is concerned, a great improvement has been effected by the erection of the passenger depot up at the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad. We happened to be up there on Saturday afternoon last, to see a friend off, and we availed ourselves of the opportunity to look around.

The whole affair is some 280 by 80 feet, with abundant space on the South side for the several passenger trains and platforms for the passengers, while the North side is occupied by a neat bar-room, with all the "modern improvements"—a dining saloon 96 by 26 feet, capable of seating 200 persons—the victuals being kept warm by steam, and the dining-room, and, indeed, the whole establishment, warmed by the same agent. There is a gentleman's sitting-room, 40x26; ladies' sitting-room, 20x26. Between the ladies' and gentlemen's sitting-room is the ticket-office and agents' room, and next to the ladies' sitting-room is the ladies' dressing-rooms, and several bath-rooms, with hot and cold water and shower baths. Next, again, we find the baggage room, the barber's shop and gentlemen's wash-room and baths. Of course, there are other indispensable conveniences not requisite to mention. The supply of water throughout is plentiful and of the best quality, with a good head. The whole establishment is lighted by gas. The kitchens are connected with the main building by a passage or corridor. By the improvement of the grade the passengers on landing from the boat go immediately into the cars instead of clambering up the hill as they used formerly to do under all weathers. The whole arrangement is neat, tasteful & convenient and does away with all occasion for clamor on the part of that most clamorous of all classes, the travelling community. B. B. Brown Esq., is the lessee of the hotel part, where we trust, he will receive a full return for his exertions. Hotel keepers and newspaper publishers ought to make enough in a few years to enable them to retire. Unfortunately the experience of both classes in these capes is that they generally do retire in a few years, but from a totally different cause—because they have *not* made anything.

☞ A very intelligent gentleman asked us yesterday, in all sincerity, if we thought Mr. Fillmore would run—if he would accept the nomination. We really did not know what to say. We could hardly think that the nomination was made without his understood consent, and yet we give Mr. Fillmore credit for a good deal of tact and shrewdness, and these would certainly prompt him to decline a hopeless contest—a useless sacrifice of his position. What sort of a team must Fillmore and Donelson make, and how strangely must the former gentleman feel so yoked with one his direct antipode in everything that could go to make political faith, the very coupling of whose name with his own, without platform or principle, shows a dependence upon mere clap-trap and excitement, the whole force of which will vanish into thin air before the resolute, determined, definite and constitutional action and constitutional men of the Cincinnati Convention—a Convention which will present to a distracted country a firm, fixed and safe rally-point, around which will gather the broad, national, constitutional feeling of the country.

After Mr. Fillmore had finished his term, or rather the part of the term left him by General Taylor's death, he was dropped and cast off, and General Scott taken up, and the "rich Irish brogue" and "sweet German accent" were all the go. Mr. Fillmore's party were defeated so badly that they ceased to know anything—they even forgot their own name, Mr. Fillmore with the rest. He went into the Council No. 117, in Buffalo, and now emerges in company with A. J. Donelson, between whom, as editor of the Union, and Mr. Fillmore's administration organ, there was a sharp contest as to which was the best friend of emigration. A total repudiation of all that, and everything else in general, seems to be the only bond of Union, and the only thing upon which they go before the country to ask for the support of the Americans.

It is a strange—a preposterous position which Mr. Fillmore will have to occupy, but we rather think he will occupy it.

MOVEMENT FOR KANSAS.—The citizens of our sister State of South Carolina are fully aroused to a sense of the importance of having the South fairly represented in Kansas, and the rights of her citizens defended against the machinations of the tools of the Emigrant Aid Societies at the North. Movements are being made in the several districts and parishes, with a view of organizing companies for Kansas. The citizens of All Saints' Parish, Horry District, held a meeting last week, and raised immediately some three to four thousand dollars towards fitting out a company for Kansas; a company has been gotten up and a reliable man to head it. The members of the company agree to remain two years in the territory, after their arrival there.

About such movements there is neither bluster nor bravado, like that attached to the Theodore Parker schemes at the North. Nothing is sought to be accomplished but the vindication of the constitutional rights of the States under the Constitution, in a legal and proper manner. Similar movements have been initiated in some portions of our own State, and we think it full time that the South should arouse herself. Missouri has done about what she can, and she now calls upon her sister States. Will they respond?

The Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for this County, March term, commenced its session this morning in the Court House. W. T. J. Vann, Esq., presiding in the absence of Col. James T. Miller, the Chairman of the Court, who is prevented by serious illness. We are pleased to learn that Col. Miller is improving.

☞ The Fayetteville Observer, in its last issue, reminds us of Donna Julia, in Byron's Don Juan, who swore she'd ne'er consent, and then——consented. It swears it will never more attempt further witticisms at the expense of the citizens of certain portions of this County, and then——attempts them.—The Observer, in the same article in which it becomes Don Juan-ish, as above stated, makes out a fancy programme for the Journal,—it says that we ascended Black River, Moore's Creek, and then Long Creek—all of which is purely imaginary, as we went by land. Evidently the Observer is in a poetical vein, and gives full scope to its imaginative faculty. As for what it counts as *two* grave errors—voting the Democratic ticket and reading the Wilmington Journal—it evidently had not reflected when it made its count—they are, beyond doubt, included in its mind under the *one* general head. *We*, of course, differ totally from the Observer in the whole matter—thinking, as we do, that, instead of being counted as a fault, the predilictions of the people of the County, in these subjects, are eminently praiseworthy, and, like charity, would cover a multitude of sins, even supposing it possible that good Democrats and constant readers of the Journal *could* have any sins worth talking about, to cover. Indeed, it seems to us that the constant reader and paying subscriber of the Journal must necessarily acquire a certain measure of impeccability, even though not a Democrat—the highest attainable point of perfection being, of course, reserved for him who takes the above-mentioned super-excellently good and particularly valuable paper constantly, pays for it promptly, and believes in it potently. Yea, verily.

☞ Everybody says that a collision between the United States and Great Britain would be among the gravest calamities that could overtake either country. Nearly everybody says that such a collision would be the next thing to a crime against civilization and progress, and all agree that the most terrible responsibility would rest upon the party chargeable with bringing on such a state of affairs. Reasoning thus, the press and the public are too apt to regard such event as impossible, or, at least, so highly improbable as to amount to the next thing to an impossibility. Still we must say, that a careful perusal of the diplomatic correspondence in relation to the open questions pending between the two countries, leaves no such feeling of perfect security upon the mind as to justify the assurances given out, and nothing can give value to these assurances but a resolute attitude, and a state of preparedness on the part of the United States. Otherwise Great Britain may, and we think will, carry her assumptions to a point from which she cannot back out, without such an additional blow to her already shaken *prestige* as she cannot afford. If the skies be perfectly clear, this clearness must be sought elsewhere than in the official correspondence.

Democratic Meeting at Smithville.

We learn that the Democrats of Brunswick held a large and enthusiastic meeting this week at Smithville, and passed some capital resolutions, endorsing the National and State administrations, and the principles of Democracy.

Delegates were appointed to the State Convention, and, also, to a Senatorial District Convention.

The meeting was ably and eloquently addressed by Forney George, Esq., of Columbus, and Capt. Certain, of Brunswick county.

The official proceedings have not yet been received. Send them along.

SOUTHERN SCHOOL BOOKS.—We find upon our table a series of Southern School Books, comprising "The Southern Child's First Book," "The Southern First Spelling Book," "The Southern First Reader," and "The Southern Reader and Speaker," all of which appear well adapted to the purposes for which they are designed, and free from the objectionable features which exist in nearly every Northern compilation. Charleston: Published by Wm. R. Babcock, and sold by all the principal Booksellers in the Southern and South-Western States: 1856.

COLD.—After a few days of mild, genial weather, we are again in the enjoyment of freezing weather. When Spring does come in earnest it ought to stay come, for surely no one can suspect it of prematurity.

Murder on the High Seas.

One of the most singular incidents connected with the annals of crime occurred on a late voyage of the ship Owen Williams, from the African coast to Liverpool. It appears that a few days before her arrival, one of her hands, John Simmonds, a Mannilla boy, had been guilty of some act of insubordination or theft, and to escape punishment he took to the rigging, carring with him a marlin spike. He was summoned to descend, and on refusing to do so, a seaman was sent after him. After chasing him about the yards and shrouds for some time, the lad turned sharply around and struck him a violent blow on the head. The man fell on the deck a corpse. The young ruffian was again summoned to surrender himself, but he persisted in maintaining his elevated position, where he remained the whole night. On the following morning several blank catridges were fired at him, to intimidate him into descending, but these not having the desired effect, a loaded pistol was fired and the ball taking effect the lad came tumbling down the rigging. The wound caused by the shot was not of serious moment, but in the fall his collar bone was broken, and he sustained several severe contusions. On the vessel's arrival in Liverpool he was conveyed to the Northern hospital, where he will remain until sufficiently recovered to be handed over to the police authorities.

RUSSIAN CHURCHES.—The most interesting church in St. Petersburg is that devoted to Sts. Peter and Paul, otherwise called the "Fortress Church," as it stands within the citadel of the city. Its slender spire rises to the height of 340 feet; it is said that 12,000 ducats have already been expended in the gilding of this spire. Upon the walls and around the pillars of the church hang trophies taken from the Turks, Persians and French. In this way the Russians have decorated all their churches, and hardly a nation but is thus represented in St. Petersburg or Moscow. The chief part of interest pertaining to the "Fortress Church" is that beneath it rest the remains of all the Czars since Peter the Great.

Off for Kansas.

We are requested to state that a meeting will be held in this place next week, (it being our March Court week,) in order to assist young men who wish to go to Kansas Territory. A number have expressed their determination to go, who are able to pay their own way—others will go if they can get the means. In view of the present alarming aspect of the slave question, it is a most laudable and patriotic movement, and should receive the applause and support of every true man in the State.—*Tarboro' Southerner.*

Changing Its Tune.

Only four months ago, the Providence (Rhode Island) Journal was solemnly assuring its readers that the administration was recklessly forcing the country into a war with Great Britain, on questions of little importance, merely that it might save its waning popularity—"if, indeed, it ever had any."—On the first of March the Journal eats its own words after this fashion:

"THE ENLISTMENT CORRESPONDENCE.—The correspondence between the British government and our own is very long, and, so far as we have read it, is altogether creditable to the administration, which has plainly a good case, and has managed it with prudence, discretion and dignity. It will hardly fail to have a strong effect upon the English mind, which is already half made up against its own government on this question."

MEDIATION BETWEEN ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.—A Paris correspondent states quite positively that a proposal had been made by the French government to arbitrate the differences now existing between the governments of England and the United States, and that England has already given her assent to it.

From the Carolinian.

Democratic Meeting in Sampson.

According to previous notice, a meeting of the Democratic party was held in Clinton on Saturday the first day of March, and was organized by calling Dr. Thomas Bunting to the chair and appointing Thomas H. Holmes and Richard W. Millard, Secretaries.

The chairman in a very appropriate speech explained the object of the meeting, and, on motion, appointed Curtis Thomas, R. C. Holmes, Wm. Devane, George H. Daughtry and Blackman Crumpler, a committe to prepare resolutions for its action.

The committe through their chairman, W. S. Devane, Esq., made the following report which was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It is proposed by the Democratic State Committee, to hold a convention in the City of Raleigh, on the 16th day of April next, for the purpose of nominating some suitable person as our standard bearer in the ensuing gubernatorial contest, therefore

Resolved, That we approve of the time and place of holding said convention, and that the chairman of this meeting appoint fifty delegates to represent Sampson county in the same.

Resolved, That our faith in the Democratic cause still remains steadfast, and notwithstanding the attempts of Know Nothingism to invade the dearest rights of the American people, yet we are determined to crush the monster, by upholding and advocating the true principles of Democracy.

Resolved, That we place every confidence in the ability and sound democracy of Gov. Bragg, and the triumph achieved for the democracy of the Old North State two years ago, and the statesmanlike manner in which he has conducted our State government, should endear him to every citizen of North Carolina, and we feel perfectly confident that his high-toned honor, gentlemanly bearing, and sound democracy will, in the approaching State election, sweep away the last vestage of Know Nothingism and elevate the democratic party to that position which the most sanguine opponent could not decry.

Resolved, That the Election of N. P. Banks as Speaker of the House of Representatives has, in our opinion, strengthened the Northern fanatics in their cunning and demon-like endeavors to undermine the basis of our government, and sever the union of these States, and in such extremities it devolves upon the citizens of the South as true patriots, bearing up the "Ark of Justice," to defend their rights by putting down the secret organization through the influence of which he has been elevated to this responsible station.

Resolved, That we, a portion of the great national democratic party, hold the most unlimited confidence in the pure democracy and thorough nationality of the principles of President Pierce, as set forth and embodied in his recent annual message with boldness and calmness, unprecedented by any similar document on record, gallantly advocating the entire doctrine of the party, under whose administration this republic has grown powerful among the nations of the earth, and with master effort of his mighty genius, has discussed the doctrine of State rights, and planted himself upon the high and constitutional ground that Congress has no right to interfere with the domestic institutions of State governments and we do hereby recommend him as our first choice for re-election to the Chief Magistracy of the United States.

Resolved, That we place entire confidence, in the ability, honest integrity, and sound democracy of Carolina's favorite son, the Hon. James C. Dobbin, under whose guidance and direction our navy has nobly improved; and cheerfully recommend him as our first choice for the Vice-Presidency, feeling confident that with Pierce and Dobbin, victory is sure.

Resolved, That notwithstanding our great desire that President Pierce and Hon. James C Dobbin should be the nominees of the Democratic national convention, we pledge ourselves to support any person nominated by the same, being convinced that "Democracy now and forever" will be their motto.

Resolved, That we still maintain undiminished, that confidence in our present able representative in Congress, the Hon. Warren Winslow, that we manifested at the ballot-box; and do hereby express our approbation of his course in the varied ballots for Speaker in the House of Representatives.

In compliance with the first resolution, the Chairman announced the following delegates to the State Convention, viz:

Wm. L. Robinson, Wm. S. Devane, Thomas H. Holmes, John S. Parish, P. Murphy, M. J. Faison, G. W. Hobbs, A. Hobbs, Jr., W. A. Faison, T. I. Faison, F. B. Millard, G. H. Daughtry, Alex. Benton, Wm. Gregory, Kilby Lassiter, Silas Baggot, Wm. C. Dudley, Isham McLamb, Sr., W. Autry, Joel Horn, Joseph Herring, Joseph D. Parker, Blueman H. Crumpler, Chas. H. Cogdell, Oliver White, Wright L. Underwood, W. G. Fowler, Haywood Boykin, Richard Herring, John Rackley, I. W. Lane, Dr. E. F. Shaw, John Flowers, H. J. Hobbs, David Smith, Sr., Lott Rich, Sr., A. A. McKay, Wm. Kirby, Jr., R. M. Millard, A. B. Chesnutt, R. C. Holmes, Dr. W. McKay, Wm. Fryer, Henry Moore, Wm. S. Hines, James A. Moore, Wm. C. Draughon, John R. Beaman, Handy Warren, R. P. Matthis, Francis Pugh, Henry Owen, and Murdock White.

On motion, the thanks of the meeting were voted to the Chairman and Secretaries, and the proceedings ordered to be published.

THOMAS BUNTING, *Chairman.*

RICHARD W. MILLARD, THOMAS H. HOLMES, } *Secretaries.*

Andrew Jackson, &c., on Know-Nothingism.

The following extract is taken from the Washington Union, while Mr. Donelson was its editor, and, as it refers to the main issue on which Know-Nothingism is based, it is something interesting:

"IMMIGRATION.—The Republic of Wednesday contains a long artiele on immigration to the United States. It portrays in vivid colors the rapid and unparalleled increase in the number of those who are seeking our shores. The Irish emigration is so great that the court journal classes it among 'the phenomena of history." *We* (Andrew Jackson Donelson) *are glad to see this emigration from the Old World. It brings us the physical force we need to fell the forest and to build our improvements. We have yet, and will have for many long years, scope and range enough for their industry and enterprise.* But it was not our intention to discuss this branch of the subject at the present time. The native party is now prostrate, and it will be time enough to commence the discussion when another attempt is made by the FEDERALISTS TO REVIVE THE PRINCIPLES OF THE ALIEN LAWS."

So wrote this gentleman when he found it his interest so to write, and now that the Federalists *have* revived the principles of the alien act with the super-added outrage of religious persecution, from which His Excellency, the elder Adams, would have shrunk with loathing, where is this valiant defender of the rights of the foreign-born citizen? Where is he when the prostrate "native party" is again in arms against the Constitution and the rights of the people? Why, valorously blowing the trumpet and fighting the battles of these natives and federalists!—*South Side Democrat.*

Mr. Fillmore with the Pope of Rome.

The New York Herald of March 6th has the following allusion to the present whereabouts and whatabouts of the know-nothing candidate for the presidency:

"MAKING A LION OF HIM AT ROME.—In a letter from Rome, dated January 1, we find the following interesting paragraph:

"'Our friends, ex-president Fillmore, Dr. Foote, and Mr. Jewett, were at the Church of the Jesuits, and appeared to enjoy the ceremonies quite as well as others. The ex-President has only been here two or three days. Cass makes a party for him on Thursday evening of this week. I think the Papal government will make something of a lion of him, as they did of Mr. Van Buren last winter.'

"Think of that! Mr. Fillmore enjoying the Jesuits at Rome, and the Papal government making a lion of him. Would it not be well for Gen. Gustavus Adolphus Scroggs, who, it is said, initiated Mr. Fillmore into council 177, to interfere at once for his rescue from the Pope and the Jesuits of Rome? If they make a lion of the American nominee, how can the Americans be expected to 'rule America,' we should like to know?"

The Polynesian says that the Hawaiian nation, which seventy years ago was estimated variously at from 200,000 to 400,000, now only counts 72,000, a decrease within this period of at least two-thirds.—Vast tracts of land do not harbor a human soul.—Fertile kalo lands, once under cultivation, are left to the rule of grass and weeds. The island of Kauai, remarkable for the productiveness of its soil and capable to sustain a population of at least 100,000, contains only 6,000. It is not to cruel and devastating wars that is attributed this unparalleled falling off in so short a time.

From the Pee Dee Times.

Kansas Meeting in All Saints.

At a meeting of the citizens of All Saints Parish, held at the Club House on the 29th day of Feb. 1856, the Hon. Andrew Hasell, was called to the Chair and William M. Post, M. D., appointed Secretary. The Chairman having acknowledged the very high honor conferred on him, stated that the meeting had been called at the request of a number of gentlemen, who had met at the same place a few days previous and had manifested an earnest desire to see some step taken by the Parish, to forward the success of the great cause, now at issue on the plains of Kansas. That on that occasion there seemed to be an unanimous opinion expressed that some more general notice should be given in order that friends, now absent might take part in the action of the meeting, and the State at lage understand that our small neighborhood though remote from the stir of State affairs and contracted in limit, were yet keenly alive to the critical state of things presented by the contest in Kansas and were willing to do their part, as far as their means would allow in aiding such of their friends and neighbors who desired to emigrate to that territory. That he was much pleased to see the call responded to so promptly and readily, and that it gave him a good augury of the future, when he saw so large an assemblage of men, who not only knew their rights, but were ready to maintain them at all hazards.

Charles Allen, jr., Esq., then offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It is evident to us, the inhabitants of of All Saints Parish here assembled, that the intention of those, whom we are compelled thus publicly to call our enemies can no longer be doubted or deceived, that they are now determined to carry into effect their long cherished hostility against us and our constitutional rights, not only by unconstitutional legislation and interest and underhanded practices, but by force of arms and in open defiance of the law. therefore

Resolved, That the time for inaction is passed, and that the common instinct for self-preservation calls on us to support our institutions in Kansas, especially for preventing the insulation of a sister State, whereby her interests and her rights identical with our own would be seriously jeopardized; and therefore further

Resolved, We will assist those of our citizens, who may be willing to proceed to Kansas for the purpose of settling in that country, and giving all the aid and assistance in their power to the gallant men who are now doing service in the great contest for Southern rights and Southern institutions.

John LaBruce, Esq., then moved that a committee of three be appointed to retire and confer with such of the Pioneers for Kansas who were present, in order to nominate some suitable person who should head the party and take charge of such funds as may be subscribed to aid them.

The motion was adopted by the meeting, and the Chair appointed Messrs. John Labruce, D. W. Jordan and Dr. John D. Magill, to be the committee. The committee retired, and after full and ample conference, nominated John Rutledge Alston, Esq., which nomination was immediately and unanimously approved by the entire meeting.

Charles Alston, Jr., Esq., then moved that a committee of five be appointed, (of which committee the Hon. A. Hasell should be Chairman) whose duty it should be to canvass the parish for subscriptions and receive all applications for aid on the part of emigrants, and report their proceedings to a future meeting. The motion was adopted, and the Chair appointed Hon. A. Hasell, Messrs P. C. J. Weston, D. W. Jordan, John LaBruce, and Charles Alston, Jr., to be the committee.

The citizens then, after exchanging their congratulations at the patriotic and enterprising spirit exhibited by several persons who had pledged themselves to proceed at once to Kansas, sat down to a collation prepared by the Planters' Club of All Saints; and before the meeting broke up $2,000 and upwards were subscribed.

On motion, it was resolved that these proceedings be published in the Pee Dee Times.

HON. ANDREW HASELL, Chair'n.
WILLIAM M. POST, M. D., Sec'y.

Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention.

HARRISBURG, March 5.—The convention adjourned at a late hour last evening, after appointing delegates to the Cincinnati Convention, and selecting electors for the next presidential election. A series of resolutions were adopted, strong for the Union, deprecating the agitation of slavery, endorsing the Kansas and Nebraska act, against know-nothingism, &c.

George Scott of Columbia, was nominated for canal commissioner, and Jacob Fry for auditor general.

The following is a list of delegates to the Democratic National Convention which meets at Cincinnati on the 6th of June:

DELEGATES AT LARGE.

Aaron Plumer, Venago? Henry D. Foster, Westmoreland; David R. Porter, Dauphin; and James L. Reynolds, Lancaster.

DISTRICT DELEGATES.

1st district—Edward G. Webb and John McCarthy.
2d distsict—James C. Vandyke and Chambers McKibben.
3d district—John Robbins, jr., and Charles W. Carrigan.
4th district—Joseph Lippincott and John G. Brenner.
5th district—Owen Jones, Montgomery, and Thomas J. Roberts.
6th district—John Rutter, Chester, and Charles D. Manley, Delaware.
7th district—John D. Stiles, and Ed. Nicholson.
8th district—J. Glancy Jones and P. K. Miller.
9th district—H. R. Swarr and Joseph B. Baker.
10th district—John Weidman and J. M. Kreider.
11th district—Wm. L. Dewart and C. M. Straub.
12th district—H. B. Wright & J. G. Montgomery.
13th district—John N. Hutchinson, and H. B. Beardsley.
14th district—V. E. Piolett and C. L. Ward.
15th district—W. F. Packer and John. H. Munson.
16th district—Henry Welsh and John Stuart.
17th district—A. P. Lusk and John Crossman.
18th district—John C. Everhart & Richard White.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

HARRISBURG, March 5—2 o'clock, p. m.—The convention has adjourned *sine die*. Before adjourning, the convention passed resolutions instructing the delegates to the Democratic National Convention to vote for the Hon. James Buchanan, endorsing the Kansas and Nebraska act, approving the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, complimenting in warm terms the administration of President Pierce, and congratulating Virginia on the death-blow she struck to know-nothingism.

Municipal Election.

CHICAGO, March 1.—M. Dyer, the Democratic candidate for Mayor of this city, was yesterday elected by 400 majority. The council stands four Republicans to five Democrats.

New York Charter Elections.

ROCHESTER, March 5.—At our charter election to-day Hon. Samuel G. Andrews was elected Mayor by 2,186 majority. Mr. Andrews was run on the Republican, Citizens' and Reform ticket. The ward officers elected are nearly all anti-k. n.'s by large majorities.

SYRACUSE, March 1.—Charles F. Williston, democrat, was to-day elected Mayor of this city by about 100 majority.

UTICA, March 1.—Alrick Hubbell, republican, is probably elected Mayor of this city by about 100 majority.

Throwing Dust in the Eyes of the South.

BOSTON, March 5.—At last evening's session of the American Council, Mr. Brewster defended his course at the Philadelphia] Know-Nothing Convention, and made a bitter attack on Senator Wilson, in regard to the latter's remarks at the Banks' dinner. The Council finally adopted a resolution pledging the Americans of Massachusetts to support the Springfield platform, and refusing to adopt the Philadelphia nominees until assured that they heartily endorse the American principles and will vindicate the just rights of the freemen of the North. The resolutions were passed by a large majority.

OPERATIONS OF THE U. S. MINT.—The statement of the operations of the mint in Philadeldhia for the month of February shows that the deposits of gold for the month were $3,801,800; of silver, $105,700. The coinage of gold was $1,867,425 into 300,398 pieces. The silver coinage $450,000 into 1,695,500 pieces. The total number of pieces coined, including cents, was 2,026,088, of the value of $2,318,226 96. The gold coinage is mostly in pieces of such denominations as are calculated to go into circulation—only about three-quarters of a million being in double eagles.

The Malakoff Marseillaise.*

Three times the Frenchmen charged, with cheers, to win the Malakoff;
Three times they rolled in tumult down, and heard the Russian scoff.
What's to be done? their hearts grow cold, that *Vive l'Empereur*
Falls faint and dead—a broken spell, a battle-cry no more.
Ah, one there *was*—remembered still—of glory's brighter days—
They murmur, they pronounce a name—that name, the Marseillaise!—
From man to man,
The whisperings ran:
"Long live the Marseillaise!"

The murmur grows; they talk aloud: "Our fathers' song!" they cry,
"Heard round their lovely tricolor, in the gallant times gone by;
O'er battle-fields and battered walls they sung it, marching free
From the Alps and the Pyrences, all round, to the rolling Zuyder Zee.
We'd try the conquering charm, this day, and, though its port-holes blaze,
We'll give you that bloody Malakoff—but give us the Marseillaise!"

Says a brown zouave:
"My Chief, let us have
One touch of the Marseillaise!"

Grave looks the stout Pelissier, when he hears that startling word,
Says, "Nonsense! Go!" but well I know his Frenchman's heart was stirred:
"Those English fly from yon Redan; they're quashed, and, on my soul,
Unless I win our Malakoff, good-by, Sebastopol!
Well, form them, in God's name afresh, and let the bands," he says,
"If they've recovered wind enough, lead off the Marseillaise."

What can I say?
'Tis our Frenchmen's way;
So, sound their Marseillaise!"

'Twas done: zouaves and voltigeurs, and soldiers of the line,
Chimed in with the old Republic's March—the war-song of the Rhine—
And then the charge—the last, wild charge! down tumbles Bosquet bold;
Heaven rest the dead—on, soldiers, on! Mac Mahon's in the hold!
Ne'er sung that air to nobler feat, through battle's fiery haze;
Well may the Czar, and his men of war, lament the Marseillaise!

Says Gortschakoff:
"'Tis time to be off—
They're singing the Marseillaise!"

Brave song, be heard, all undeterred, an omen and a sign,
Beyond the despot's guarded camp, beyond the leaguering line;
Lead yet a wider, worthier strife—a mightier fortress far,
Against our banner still holds out, on the deadly heights of war;
And sound again, bold melody! for baffled millions raise
The last, victorious rallying-cry—the nations' Marseillaise!

Once more advance
In the vanward, France,
To the roar of thy Marseillaise!

* The fact stated in the text, though hushed up as much as possible by the government, was mentioned in Paris by the soldiers lately returned from the Crimea. After their repulses before the Malakoff, the troops demanded the Marseillaise air, and the general did not venture to refuse them at such a moment. The bands played the tune; and the soldiers, under Bosquet and Mac Mahon, took the place.

LOANS OF THE ROTHSCHILDS.—The celebrated banking house of the Rothschilds loaned during the past year $515,000,000, as follows: England, $80,000,000; Turkey, $40,000,000; Sardinia, $10,000,000; Austria, $120,000,000: Russia, first loan, $130,000,000 Russia, second loan, $100,000,000; England, on exchequer bills, $35,000,000.

Francis P. Blair's republican party in Maryland turns out to consist of *three* persons, and they say Blair exceeded at Pittsburg the authority delegated to him. Blair has been afflicted with a pain in his stomach ever since President Polk rejected his services as "official organ," and the present cramps in his abdomen indicate a fatal and speedy termination of his political malady.

MARRIED,

In Duplin county, N. C., March 4, 1856, by the Rev. M. N. Taylor, Mr. EVAN JOHNSON, of Bladen, to Mis ALICE H. WILSON.

North Carolina Advocate please copy.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA

ARRIVED.

March 6—Schr. Senora Isabel, Pigott, from Shallotte, to D. Pigott; with naval stores.

Schr. Laura, Harker, from Shallotte, to Anderson & Savage; with naval stores.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Steadman, from Fayetteville, to Lutterloh & Elliot.

U. S. Mail Packet David Reid, Potter, from Smithville, to Master.

Steamer Enterprise, Dicksey, from Robinson's Landing, to Goore Harriss

7—Schr. Humming Bird, Morris, from New York, to J. R. Blossom; with mdze.

Schr. Alba, Taylor, from New York, to George Harriss; with mdze.

March 8—Schr. Champion, Chadwick, from Shallotte, to D Pigott; with corn.

Schr. Laura, Whitehurst, from Shallotte, to Master; with corn.

Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Steamer Sun, Rush, from Fayetteville, to A. McRimmon.

Steamer Southerner, Dodd, from Fayetteville, to W. H Allen.

9—Steamer Scottish Chief, Banks, from Fayetteville, to J. S. Banks.

Schr. L. Warren, Davis, from Hyde county, to Ellis & Mitchell; with corn.

Schr. J. H. Chadbourn, Wainright, from Boston, to J. H Chadbourn & Co.; with ice, &c.

10—Schr. Ceresco, Treworgy, from Long Island, (Bahama,) to Geo. W. Davis; with salt.

CLEARED.

March 7—Brig Frank, Richardson, for Cardenas, by T. C. Worth; with lumber.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by Lutterloh & Elliott.

Schr. Ann Maria, Arnold, for Lockwood's Folly, by Willard & Curtis.

March 7—Schr. Radiant, Whitehurst, for Hyde county, by DeRosset & Brown.

Schr. Arab, Gibbs, for Hyde county, by DeRosset & Brown.

U. S. Mail packet David Reid, Potter, for Smithville, by Master.

Schr. A. J. DeRosset, Brewster, for New York, by A. D Cazaux; with naval stores, &c.

Schr. D. C. Hulse, Overton, for New York, by T. C Worth; with naval stores, &c.

March 8—Schr. Adele, Coffin, for New